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JUDGE JAY'S LETTER ON THE AMIS-TAD CASE.

ing one half, two-thirds or an entire column

Bed ford, Oct. 20th, 1840. My DEAR SIR,—As one of the committee charged with the legal defence of the Africans of the Amistacl, please to accept the amount of the enclosed check. In making this contribution to your fund, I am influenced, not merely by sympathy for these much injured men, but also, by a desire to aid in thwarting the unrighteous efforts of the administration, to sacrifice them for party purposes. . In reviewing the conduct of the President and his cabinet on this subject, it is difficult to avoid the use of language apparently inconsistent with decorum and christian charity. Let facts speak for the nselves. The case of the Amistad has been greatly mystified by ignorant and by wicked commentators. It is, in truth, simple and free from difficulty.

By the laws of Spain the African slave trade is wholly prohibited, and the crown of Spain may be clandestinely introduced into any of her dominions, shall be held to be free men and not

In June, 1839, a slaver under Portuguese colors, and named La Facora, landed a cargo of Africans by night at a small village near Havana. About ten days after a number of them were purchased by two men, Ruiz and Montez, who put their smuggled property on board the Amistad, to convey it from Havana to Principe, a distance of about 100 leagues. On the passage the Africans rose, killed the captain and cook, but spared the lives of their alleged owners, and brought the vessel into Long Island Sound. It was there seized on the 26th of August, by Lieutenant Gidney of the U. S brig Washington, and the negroes were committed to prison in Connecticut on a warrant charging them with murder, issued by the U. S. Judge

Ruiz and Montez who had attempted to carry to their plantations as slaves, men whom they well knew were entitled to their liberty, had the rescue "from a ruthless gang of African bucca-

The Amistad and her cargo were immediately libelled by Lieutenant Gedney for salvage. On the 6th of September, the Spanish minister in a letter to Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, demanded the delivery of the vessel and cargo under the treaty of 1795, and also that "the negroes be conveyed to Havana, or be placed at the diposal of the proper authorities in that part of Her Majesty's dominions, in order to their being tried by the Spanish laws which they have violated." After dwelling upon the danger to the internal- tranquillity of Cuba, which would result from its coming to the knowledge of the slaves in that Island, that the Amistad negroes had escaped punishment, his the true proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient Excellency proceeded: "If, on the other hand. they should be condemned by the incompetent tribunal, (the court in Connecticut,) that has taken moon itself to try them as pirates and assassins, the infliction of capital punishment in this case, would not be attended by the salutary effects had in view by the law, when it resorts to this painful and terrible alternative, namely, to make of it; for a Havana passport, describing the prevent the commission of similar offences."-That is, in order to prevent the Cuba slaves from imitating the example of the Amistad negroes, it is important that those negroes should be put to death in Caba, and not in Connec-

The treaty stipulation with Spain, under which the minister claimed the delivery of he vessel and cargo, provides for the restoration of vessels of either party, forced into the ports of the other, through the pursuit of enemies or "other urgent necessity," and it also declares that all "merchandize" which shall be rescued out of the hands of pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be restored "to the true proprieter as soon as due and sufficient proof shall be made concerning the property thereof."

Mr. Holabird, the U. S. Attorney for the Dis trict of Connecticut, on the 9th of September wrote to the Secretary of State, that he was satisfied the Africans could not be tried by our laws for murder, and he inquired "whether there are no treaty stipulations with the government of Spain, that would authorize our government to deliver them up to the Spanish authorries, and if so, whether it could be done before our court sits.

The Secretary was unable to gratify the ami- have been violated, they may not escape punable solicitude of the Connecticut Attorney .-The treaty makes no provision for the surrender to the Spanish Authorities of alleged criminals; and the Constitution confers no power on the President to supersede the criminal warrants of "our courts." But it might be possible to manufacture out of these foreigners a little political capital for the southern market; and the Attorney was instructed on the 11th Sept., "to take care that no proceedings of your circuit Executive." Hence the day after the Circuit our own laws no alledged fugitive slave can be are prima facie evidence that they were in postals. But, if claimed merely as sound negroes, to regret, and that most deeply and profoundly. vessel, cargo, or slaves beyond the control of the Federal Executive."

The southern journals were generally clamorous for the surrender of the Africans, and the Montez and Ruiz, claiming the negroes as their did not stop here. Before the letter of the 6th trade!" extraordinary course pursued by Mr. Van Buren justifies the belief, that he was not unmindgent slaves, might have at the South, on the approaching presidential election.

THE PHILANTHROPIST,

President, protesting against any extra judicial should they break through some of them, other unhappy connected with their unhappy of this wicked transport of the President, against their unhappy of this wicked transport of the President, against their unhappy of the court decided that no indictment would application that they should be sent to African for an alleged morder of the President, of this own trap. His assertion that the negroes that he possesses no authority to surrender Irish were freemen, was confirmed by the court—his or Canadian murderers; and what article of the connected with the work of the constitution we may ask, empowers him to surrender Irish were freemen, was confirmed by the court—his or Canadian murderers; and what article of the connected with the conn

to Abolitionists. It is not, therefore, surprising that he was not very scrupulous in applying le-6 00 gal principles to insurgent slaves. Mr. Grun-- 10 00 dy, as might be expected, was in favor of sur-A discount of 20 per. cent. on all advert, seroants occupystrates that they are not freemen. "This ves- send them home. Only eleven days before, sel cleared from one Spanish port to another this gentleman anxiously inquired of Mr. Forsyth if they could not be delivered to the Span-Spanish port, with papers regularly authenticated by the proper officers at Havana, evidencing that the negroes were slaves, and that the designation of the vessel was to another Spanish port. I cannot see any legal principle upon which the Government of the United States Court, they must be considered as in custody o would be authorized to go into an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether the facts

in those papers are true or not.' Here was a question not merely of freedom or bondage, but of life or death, affecting forty human beings, and resting on a custom-house certificate, and yet the Attorney General of the United States cannot see any legal principle on which the truth or falsehood of that certificate can be inquired into, although, as will presently appear, its falsity was not merely palpable and byious to all, but denied by none.

But neither Mr. Grundy himself, nor the political party with whom he acts, had any difficulty, shortly after, in discovering legal principles in abundance, to justify the House of Rephas explicitly declared, that all Africans who of the Governor of New Jersey authenticated by the great seal of the State, as even prima facia evidence that certain individuals had been elected members of Congress!!

The Attorney General is for surrendering the negroes are charged with an infraction of the they should be surrendered to the public functionaries of that Government; that if the laws of punishment."

ordinary, that occupying the responsible station resolution. I ventured to request you to prevail of legal adviser to the President, it should have upon the President to allow the Government of escaped his recollection, that it had been expressly decided that the Federal Executive had asks under the present circumstances, from that no authority to surrender fugitives from justice of the United States, by placing the negroes to a foreign government, unless provided in the found on board the said schooner, and claimed treaty; and in consequence of this decision, the by this legation, at the disposition of the Capdemands of the Canadian and Irish authorities tain General of Cuba, transporting them thither for the surrender of murderers have been reject- in a ship belonging to the United States." consummate impudence to publish at New Lon- ed by the present administration. Pethaps Mr. Grundy thinks that Africans, like abolitionists, are entitled to Lynch Law.

The opinion of the Attorney General on the power of the President is no less remarkable, than on the sanctity of Havana permits, and the rights of surrendering criminals. "My opinion," says he, "is that the proper mode of executing this article of the treaty in the present case, would be for the President of the United States to issue his order directing the Marshall deliver the same to such persons as may be designated by the Spanish Minister to receive them." In confirmation of this opinion, he quotes verbatim the 9th Art, of the treaty providing that ships and merchandise rescued from the hands of pirates, &c., shall be "restored to proof shall be made concerning the property thereof." Ruiz and Montez claim to be the true proprietor of the pegroes-their claim is contested:-before whom is the due and sufficient proof required by the treaty to be offered? Mr. Grundy insists that the President is to be both court and jury, and short work he is to Africans as slaves, is like proof from Holy Writ, not to be questioned. Now this sacred document declares that Ruiz and Montez are the "true proprietors" of the negroes-the claimants are on the spot with their "due and sufficient proof"-and our magnificent Attorney General recommends, that in defiance of the express words of the treaty, the negroes be withheld from their true proprietors, and be delivered to such persons as may be designated by the Spanish Manister! And the reason-"these negroes deny that they are slaves; if they should be delivered to the claimants, no opportunity may be afforded for the assertion of their right to freedom!" Verily, Mr. Grundy is a perfect fanatic in behalf of the poor slandered Africans. His heart yearns over them, and despite the treaty, he is for committing them to the Spanish Minister, that they may have the privilege of proving before the Havana courts, that they are MEN, and not chattels! Assuredly, if once surrendered to his Excellency, they would soon be, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. Mr. Grundy's ideas seem to have been thrown into some little confusion, for shortly before he had assigned a very different reason for surrendering the Africans, viz. "that if the laws of Spain

ishment!" On the 17th of September the Circuit Court assembled at Hartford. The Africans were in custody solely on the charge of murder, a charge which it was foreseen could not be tried in any of our courts. Unless, therefore, some be placed "beyond the control of the Federal them an opportunity to test their freedom? go, in behalf of Gedney's libel; and libels were finds it. also filed in the same court, in the names of But the tender mercies of Mr. Van Burel property; and the District Attorney filed a libel of January, to the Spanish Minister, consenting ful of the influence which a surrender of insur- sion of the negroes, in order, that if slaves, they establish their claim to freedom, was written,

votion to slavery and his bitterness towards its united States, and may be holden to abide the opponents had not a great while before, betayto tim into the extraordinary indecency of exbe, as I suppose, native Africans, they may be pressing in his place, as a Senator of the United sent to their native land." Most extraordinary States, his approbation of Lynch law, as applied philanthropists, these United States Attornies Mr. Grundy is for giving up the Africans, first, to be punished, and secondly, that they may prove their freedom. Mr. Holabird knows they are freemen, and as such begs they may be

> ish authorities "before our court sits." The Circuit Court refused to discharge them, on the ground that in consequence of the libels and attachments against them in the District that court.

In the mean time the Spanish legation to this country had been changed, and on the 26th of November, the new Minister addressed the Secretary of State, denying the right of our courts to take cognizance of the case, and complaining that in consequence of the delays they had interfered, "public vengeance has not been satisfied, for be it recollected, that the legation of two naval officers were detached from the ser- death, to be beyond all investigation! Spain does not demand the delivery of slaves, but of assassins." Thus was the cabinet at Washington a second time officially informed that in surrendering these negroes, they would be consigning them to a Spanish gibbet; and moreover, that they were not demanded as merchandize, under the treaty, but as fugitive

felons. The District Court was to meet on the 7th of January, 1840. On the 30th of the preceding December, the Spanish Minister wrote to the Secretary of State, "in the conversation which I had with you on the morning of the day Africans under the treaty; but moreover, "these before yesterday, you mentioned the possibility that the court of Connecticut might, at its meet Spanish laws, and, therefore, it is proper that ing on the 7th of January, declare itself incompetent, or order the restitution of the schooner Amistad, with her cargo, and the negroes found Spain have been violated they may not escape on board of her, and you showed me it would be necessary for the legation of her Catholic For this dictum, the Attorney, of course, Majesty to take charge of them as soon as the cites no authority, and it is certainly very extra- court should have pronounced its sentence or her Catholic Majesty the assistance which it

We here find the Secretary of State not mere but warning the Spanish Minister to be in readiness to seize his prey "as soon as the court shall have pronounced its decision." The Minister, not well knowing what to do with the negroes, asks the favor of the President to send the "assassins" in a government vessel to Cuba suggesting that the best means of testing their claim to freedom would be to bring them before the courts of Havana. As they were destined in whose custody the vessel and cargo are, to to the gallows, it would seem to be no great matter to them whether they were hung as freemen, or as slaves. Mr. Van Buren eagerly catching at this miserable and ridiculous pre tence for surrendering the Africans, replied, through Mr. Forsyth, on the 6th of January that the President would cause the necessary orders to be given for a vessel of the United States to be held in readiness to receive the negroes, and convey them to Cuba, with instruct ions to the commanders to deliver them to the Cantain General of the Island, adding, "the President has the more readily been inclined to accede to your request in this particular, on account of one of the leading motives(!) which prompted you to make it; that the negroes, gaving asserted before the court in Connecticut. that they are not slaves, may have an opportunity of proving the truth of their allegation be fore the proper tribunals of the Island of Cuba. y whose laws alone, taken in connection with ircumstances occurring before the arrival of the negroes in the United States, the question of their condition can be legally decided

> Never, perhaps, in the annals of diplomacy was an assigned motive more palpably and foolishly false than this. The Spanish minister ex pressly tells the President to recollect that the negroes are demanded "not as slaves, but as assassins;" he complains that the Connecticut court, by its interference, has delayed "public vengeance;" he shows why "capital punish ment," inflicted on these negroes in Connecti cut, will not have the same effect in preventing similar offences, as if executed in Cuba. Bu Mr. Van Buren, anxious that these men should have an opportunity of relieving themselves from the reproach of slavery, although at the cost of their lives, determines to be at the expense of sending them to Cuba in a national vessel! The zeal of the cabinet in behalf of the reputation of the negroes outstripped their professions. The orders promised on the 6th of January, had, in fact, been given on the 2d .-On that day the Secretary of the Navy had been directed to cause "the vessel destined to convey

the 10th of January. And here we may surely ask what authority other pretext was found to detain them, they the President possesses would, contrary to the orders from Washington, them an opportunity to test their freedom? By

the negroes of the Amistad to Cuba" to be an

in behalf of the government, claiming posses- to send the Africana to Cuba that they might might be delivered to the Spanish Minister; Lientenants Gedney and Mead were ordered to

for his advice. The opinion given by this distinguished functionary, accorded more with his personal character and feelings, than with the

recting the marshal of Connecticut "to deliver

vice, to repair to Cuba to give their evidence district to a higher court? and did they not negros ladinos." I grant permission to fortyknow that the counsel for the Africans in case nine "ladinos negroes." of an adverse decision, would avail themselves of ladinos? Dr. Madden, who was the British structing him, "tf the decision of the court is duced before 1820." Africans recently introdube interposed. And if, on the contrary, the designated as Ludinos in that document? The decision of the court is different, you are to explanation is given by Dr. Madden. "The take out an appeal, and allow things to remain object of giving the name of Ladinos to Bozals, as they are till the appeal shall have been decition the permit of traspasso, is to prevent capture was kept a profound secret. The court is sit- be held as slaves in Cuba, and as British cruiis to give him "the earliest information" when to should certify to a LIE. Accordingly he furpension, would the District Attorney have been, warrant of insurgent slaves! during him to allow, if possible, no time for an traordinary falsification of papers, perpetrated,

robbed of their right of appeal, the Governasserted that the Spanish minister claimed cerhereof, as required by treaty; and this notwith. Spanish Academy is the followingstanding the official letters of the minister himplaced " at the disposition of the Captain-gene- guage foreign from his own country. ral of the Island of Cuba." (See letters of No

vember 26, and December 30.) It will be recollected that in September, Mr Holabird opposed the discharge of the Africans by the Circuit Court, because he was persuaded they were freemen-native Africans, and he wished them detained in prison, that the president might send them back to their own counthe obsequious attorney, on the 8th of January, thus expressed himself: "The Spanish minis- fore the prohibition of the trade. ter claims that it is the duty of the government of the United States to surrender these men. chored off the port of New Haven as early as property because so considered by the laws of other pretext was found to detain them, they the President possesses forcibly to transport beyond the Spanish papers of the Amistad, and Havana officer is obvious. It claimed as Ladi-Court met, an attachment was issued from the sent to another state for such a purpose; but session of the Span ards. Slavery is sanctioned District Court against the Amistad and her car- his claimant must prove his property where he by the law of nations, and if so, is right, where the date of the permits. no law exists to the contrary, and it is to be

me next ask your attention to a bold, palpable,

directed on his arrival at New Haven to com- translations. They include two permits, grantmunicate with Holabird, that he might "receive ed at Havana, for the transportation of slaves bethe earliest information of the decision of the longing to Montez and Ruiz. We have seen It is very evident that the cabinet had full states that the negroes, naming them, "all be-confidence that the decree of the court would longing to Don Jose Ruiz" are permitted to go We know—we all know, pr be such as they desired; a confidence probably by sea to Principe. The other for Montez's ry, judges, every body, that these men are enfounded on the political partialities of Judge three slaves is similar. The expression "all be-tilled by both divine and human laws to their Judson, and the zeal he had sometime before longing to," words inserted of course in every exhibited against the Abolitionists. Hence the permit asked for by a master, words forming costly preparations made for carrying his anti- part of a printed form, constituted, in the opicipated decree into execution; hence an armed nion of our government lawyers, such irrefragaschooner was stationed off New Haven; hence ble evidence of title, as in the case of life and

The permit for Ruiz's Slaves, for example, as against the Africans. But did it not occur to given in the congressional documents, begins both parties competitors for southern votes. the Government, that an appeal lay from the thus: "Concedo licencia a curenta y nueva bominable connivance to kidnap the negroes and who had been a judge of the mixed commispefore an appeal could be entered. On Sunday, sion court in Cuba, testified in the district court, the 12th January, Mr. Forsyth wrote to Mr. that ladinos was "a term given to negroes long Holabird a letter marked "confidential," in- settled in Cuba, and acclimated there, and introsuch as is anticipated, the order of the Presi- eed, cannot legally be held as slaves, and are dent is to be carried into execution, unless an called Bozals. Now the Amistad negroes had ultimate success. Yours truly, appeal shall actually have been interposed, been introduced only about ten days before the You are not to take it for granted that it will date of the permit. How came they then to be Observe, sir, the ingenuity of the plot. by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba. That The whole arrangement about the Grampus is, as recently imported Africans cannot legally ing at New Haven, and the vessel anchors in sers are authorized by treaty to capture all Spanthe harbor, nobody knows why. Her com- ish vessels transporting such Africans, it was mander has in his pocket the President's war-deemed most prudent, in order to protect the rant for the negroes, and the District Attorney Amistad from capture, that the Havana officer serve it. Mr. Holabird is, moreover, "confi- nished her with papers declaring her negroes to dentially" instructed, that in case of a decision be Ladinos, or Africans imported prior to the will, like honest men and faithful lawyers, in-terpose an appeal! Dull, indeed, of compre-mit, when it can be converted into the death-

appeal. The night following the expected de- probably in the department of state. I have no clear and striking manner, and in the fewest cision. (had it been made,) would have been proof that either the president or Mr. Forsyth words possible, occupied by Lieutenant Paine and the marshal was privy to it. It has been stated by the Rev. in conducting the Africans, under cover of dark- Mr. Leavitt, that the original permit to Ruiz, is ness, on board the Grampus, and the next on file in the United States Clerk's office in morning, when their counsel met to prepare the New Haven, and that it begins thus: " Concedo appeal, the ocean billows would have been licencia a quarante e nueva ladinos." This is earing their unappy clients to a bloody grave rendered in the official translation submitted to n Cuba. But while in a case of life and death Congress, "I grant permission to forty-nine these unfortunate men were to be thus cruelly sound negroes." Thus a passport for Africans imported prior to 1820, is, by state necromancy, ment, as we have seen, took care to secure it for converted into a bill of health for forty-nine negroes "belonging to Don Jose Ruiz." Now is On the 7th of January the district court was this translation a bhinder, or a fraud? Obpened at New Haven. The wretched Africans serve that ladinos is used in the permit as a subseemed a tempting carcass over which a flock stantive; as the specific name of a class of men of greedy vultures were hovering. Two lawyers -the translator has made it an adjective, alppeared in behalf of Gedney's libel, another for though there is no substantive which it qualifies. Mr. Green of Long Island, who also claimed This is awkward; but the awkwardness vanishsalvage, because he had first descried the vessel, es the moment we examine the professed copy

"LADINO-El que sabe otra lengua a lenguas

The dictionary of Nunes y Taboada, gives the lefinition in French. " LADINO-Habile daus une langue.

payé depuis un an."

We thus find that the original meaning of the try. But the president had since kindly resolv- imported African, it means one who has been dred and twenty. Of those who subscribed, so ed that they should first have an opportunity of long enough in the country to speak Spanish; far as I know, very few of them take the Phivindicating themselves in the Havanna courts and as the legal presumption is, that no Africans lanthropist, or any other anti-slavery paper. from the aspersion that they were slaves; and have been brought into Cuba since the slave How far I may now succeed, I am unable to says insisting before the court for their surrender, in that island is, an African slave imported be- will render it not entirely inconvenient for me

Spain, should be surrendered. We cannot go of concealing, in the translation, the fraud of the

presumed that no Spanish law forbids the slave- that the case of the Amistad was simple and free pect honest differences of opinion. from difficulty; and do not the facts I have question of political action, I am decided, but The court decided that the Spanish papers, stated warrant the assertion? If ever there hope liberal It should never enter our antiwhich Messrs. Grundy and Holabird deemed were a justifiable homicide for the recovery of slavery societies, in their organized capacity, upquestionable, were false and fraudulent; that personal liberty, surely that committed by these any more than it should our churches. In might be delivered to the Spanish Minister; Lieutenants Gedney and Mead were ordered to the men were Bozals, or native Africans, illengroes was one. But admitting they are murther churches men, of consistent piety, of all parties, they did not violate our laws, and can ties, should be regarded at friends and brethren In the mean time, the able counsel employed 1819, anthorizing the President to send back the negroes, "for the purpose of affording their they should be sent to Africa, by the president, not be punished under them. Nor can they as upon receiving and so in our arti-blavary

constitution we may ask, empowers him to sur to his Sab-render African murderers?

Now admit, for the argument, that these ne-

merchandise," in our treaty with Spale, em braces slaves, ought they to be surrendered unpersonal character and leetings, than with the that these blacks are FREEMEN—that they in provides laws and constitution of his country. His de- have been brought within the jurisdiction of the tion as PIRATES, by testifying that the vessel ral Government with regard to these men, let that the merchandize shall be delivered to its true proprietor. The Spanish minister never The documents from which I have quoted, pretended to own these men; nor did he prewere laid before congress by the president, in tend to be the agent of their masters : therefore. over to Lieutenant John S. Paine, of the United March last. On such occasions, it is usual to under the treaty, he had no claim to them: But States navy, and aid in conveying on board the give foreign documents in their own language, were Montez and Ruiz entitled to them under schooner Grampus, under his command, all the verbatim, with English translations. These the treaty? Not until they "made due and negroes late of the Spanish schooner Amistad in his custody." This warrant was delivered in the documents submitted in his custody." This warrant was delivered in the documents submitted in the documents submit they are treemen, and as such begs they may be in his costody. They or the deeds into imprisoned in order that Mr. Van Buten may to the commandant of the Grampus, who was ted, are the Amistad papers in Spanish, with court, and they are found tainted with palpable. uncontradicted FRAUD-the property claimed does not answer the description given, and the "two Spanish gentlemen" are proved beyond all court." Lieutenant Paine, on receiving this what a sacred impregnable character Messrs. question, to be receivers of stolen goods. Where early intelligence, was to serve the President's Grundy and Holabird found it expedient to at- er the Africans are slaves in their own country warrant on the marshal, and receive the netach to these permits. There are two of them. or not, the assertion that they now legally belong groes from him.

The one for Ruiz's forty-nine slaves, merely to the two scoundrels who claim them, is an in-

We know-we all know, president, secretaliberty. Why then have they been immured for fifteen months in a prison? Why is the habeas corpus suspended? Why is the Federal government plotting against the lives of these men? Why does not the base and cruel conduct of the government arouse the public indignation? Alas! a presidential election renders

The Supreme Court of the United States is now to decide on the life or death of these unhappy foreigners, and we shall learn from the result, whether the national temple of justice is of this privilege? Certainly, and hence the Superintendant at Havana of liberated negroes, elevated above the foul miasma that has enshrouded and poisoned the federal executive.

But whatever may be the fate of the Africans of the Amistad, you, my dear sir, will have the onsoling reflections, of having done your duty toward them. May your labors in their behalf e continued, and may God crown them with WILLIAM JAY.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq.

THE ADVOCATE OF LIBERTY, And Herald of Gereral Intelligence.

This paper will be devoted: 1st. To the cause of general liberty, good

overnment and correct morals. 2d. To agriculture, gardening, the managenent of fruit trees, manufactures and the mechanical arts, and in a word, whatever interests the farmer and working man.

3d. To education and the general advancenent of public intelligence. The news of the day will be published in a ondensed form. A strenuous effort will be virtually condemning the negroes to death, he prohibition of the slave trade. "Democracy made to give the truth on all occasions, and beis not to take it for granted that their counsel spurns the BROAD SEAL OF NEW JERSEY," but tween every party, and promptly to correct such discovery. The bank question will be one of high interest to the public, and great and special pains will be taken to give all the leading facts and arguments in relation to it, in the most

> TERMs :- The paper to be published every two weeks at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, on a double medium sheet, (the largest size in the state,) at one dollar per year, to be paid on delivery of the first number .- Any person obtaining ten subscribers and forwarding the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Persons to whom this prospectus is ent, are requested to act as agents. The publication will commence as soon as sufficient subscribers are obtained to defray expenses of paper and printing. Eli Nichols, Editor.

Loydsville, Belmont Co., O. Nov. 25, 1840, Dr. BAILEY:- I will thank you to publish the within prospectus, and if convenient the subjoined remarks. The first thing which will strike you is the paper, if got up, cannot interand held some intercourse with the crew; a of the original permit in the congressional docu- fere with the circulation of the Philanthropist. fourth condescended to appear in behalf of Mon- ments. The copy reads, "concede licencia a It will give abolition, in the common acceptation, tez and Ruiz, not to deny their villany, but to curentia y nueva negros ladinos." This inter- a place in its columns, and a prominent one, but secure the fruits of it; and lastly, to the disgrace polation of negros, if accidental, is certainly no nothing more. It will be devoted equally to of the American government, Mr. Holabird less convenient than extraordinary, since it ren- the other objects named in the prospectus. In came into court, and in its name, to defend the ders the translation, at least grammatical, by giving its patrons a taste for Anti-Slavery readlibel he had filed, and in which it was falsely furnishing a substantive to which the adjective ing, it may prepare them to become subscribers "sound" may apply. But how came the trans- for the Philanthropist. I may be asked, What tain slaves found on board the Antistad as "the later to suppose, that ladinos was the Spanish claim has your proposed paper on the support property of Spanish subjects," and that they be for sound or healthy? Did the dictionaries of abolitionists? I reply, I hope its general readrestored to the true proprietors and owners mislead him? In the great dictionary of the ing on other topics will be worth the small sum. at which it is offered, and that so far as abolition is concerned, I can intreduce it into several self, demanding their surrender, "not as slaves, ademas de la surja. Alterius a patria linguæ hundred families who would not take an antibut as assassins," not to their owners, but to be peritus." One who is acquainted with a lan- slavery paper. Last spring, at the urgent request of a few friends, a prospectus was issued. I then doubted much if sufficient subscribers could be obtained, and if they could, I did not feel entirely satisfied as to any mode of getting "Esclavo Ladino-Esclave qui et dans un it printed, or of conducting it, which seemed to offer. On a very partial trial four hundred, or perhaps more subscribers were obtained-I say term, is one who speaks a foreign language, and heard from. On a single one there are two huntrade was prohibited, the conventional meaning but as I feel that I have made arrangements, that to attend to it, I am willing to give it a fair trial.

Now as these permits were the only evi- The paper will be one of free discussion. I dence that the Africans of the Amistad, were believe my nature abhors any thing else. Colo-Treaties must be fulfilled. This property slaves; and as they alone could justify the gov- nization shall be heard: slavery itself will find ernment in surrendering them, the importance a place. On abolition my opinions are perhaps somewhat known. I have never identified invself with the new or old organization. Inmust respect them. We cannot show that they nos, there was abundant evidence, besides the deed I have entered very little in their disputes, are contrary to the laws of Spain. The papers admission of Ruiz himself, that they were Bothere was no proof that they were diseased at the spirit in which the controversy is too frequently conducted. The age of burning here-I remarked in the beginning of this letter, ties should be over. We should learn to resby some friends of humanity and freedom, to defend the Africans, addressed a letter to the defend the Africans, addressed a letter to the enclosed in various legal nets, in the hope, that dered by the authority of Cuba in the matter."

Thus were the Africans testimony in any proceeding that may be or-under them and proceeding that may be or-under the act of 1819.

Thus was the Connecticut attorney caught in rities. Mr. Van Buren has himself decided discharged their political duties, should not be

gave their money, and the weight of their characters, by publicly denouncing slavery. Anticlavery societies man properly proclaim the sine fulness of sustaining slavery, whether in church or state, by voting or otherwise, but when they out for whom we shall or shall not vote, they step out of their right province.

By the same rule anti-slavery societies have no right to interfere with the party predilections of the members. They may vote with the old parties, form new ones, or refuse to vote-the ocieties have no right to interfere. On this principle I am for an anti-slavery-a LIBERTY party. I go for it heart and hand. I want no or democrats. I would that its principles should take root downwards and short apwards, that it should receive the bracing influences of sun and air, unshaded and unencumbered with the old from each of them, that it may not be crushed ry voters, as the cloud by day and the fire by night were to the hosts of Israel. It should be always before and rallying them onward. To claim: you can abolish slavery by putting small pieces of paper into a box, called the ballot box. with righ! names on them. Slavery is in your hands: you are sovereign. If it is right and good, God will bless you; if it is evil and a

As an individual I can sav little in favor of petitioning. In our form of government the people are heard principally through the ballot boxes, not in the tone of prayer, but with the potent voice of command. I believe it is the say, by no means delay issuing your call for constituents or resign. In despotic governments legislature, and this city, and indeed I may safethe people. We mistake when we undertake favorable state to receive a mighty and ineffaceto make the same application here. The representative knows very well who elected him, never held in its hand such a tremendous aand most of them would as readily and as faithfully serve anti-slavery voters as they do the er as at the present time. It is for every man pro-slavery electors who choose them. The ap- and woman who has borne the name of the in this country that is vested in the people. When we appeal to the legislatures and to con- as this. gress, we only embitter those with whom is the true sovereignty. The people boldly deny their jurisdiction without their consent, and regard us as intermedlers who are trying to wrest the power out of their hands-who by some hook or crook are trying to set the slaves free without their will and consent. Nicholas of Russia would not like that some of the leading servants of his household should be petitioned on some great reform, and his own name not so much as mentioned, and yet it is thus that abolitiouists have to a great extent been proceeding. Although they well know that congress and the state legislatures, in most of the states are instructed by the votes of the people not to grant their petitions, they persist in presenting them. The people regard it as a waste of time, and indignity, and insult to their authority. I go for petitioning the sovereign power-for placing the responsibility and the remedy where they belong. Let those who have a different view of our government petition. Sincerely yours for man,

ELI NICHOLS. Nevertheless, let our friends go to work and petition mightily. In many things the sorereign power will sustain us .- ED. PHIL.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR. CINCINNATI,

Wednesday Morning, December 16 1840. STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the resolutions of several Abolition societies, and the desire felt, it is presumed, by the Abolitionists of Ohio generally, a State Anti-slavery Convention will be held at Columbus, Wednesday, the 20th of January, to open at 11 o'clock.

All persons, whether members of Abolition societies or not, who believe in the doctrine of tion may make to the legislature. immediate emancipation, and are opposed to voting for proslavery candidates for office, are invited to attend. The invitation, it is believed. will embrace nine tenths of the Abolitionists of Ohio. .The convention will not be, therefore, Read the following call, and look at the names a third party, or anti-third party convention. It appended. Three Hundred Signers, and peris not called with a view of deciding upon this haps hundreds more, whose names were sent in

object of the meeting is, to re-establish harmony our readers will recollect, supported Gen. Harand confidence among Abolitionists, thereby rison in the late election. Very many others of placing them in an attitude in which they can the same class are now moving, and others will make a more decided impression on public sen- move. timent.

And the second great object is, to agree upon some rational, effective plan of anti-slavery political action, to be recommended to our organization throughout the State.

In view of the division of sentiment now existing among the true-hearted friends of the slave, on the question of an independent presidential nomination, and the sensitiveness still felt by some in relation to the past, this question will not be brought up by those calling the convention. They hope that time and future de- acted by Congress, thousands of human beings velopments will produce ultimate harmony in are held in bondage and trafficked in as goods and our views on this point.

The chief political question, to which it is hoped, the attention of the members will be di-

What policy shall the anti-slavery men of Ohio adopt in regard to the election of Governor, members of Congress, and members of the General Assembly?

supposed an extreme ease, are really oppodidates, and that hereafter they will steadily ad- ry yoke and let the oppressed go free-" use all proper means with their respective par- exact justice which we would apply to the ties to effect suitable nominations, and only in slave, we would extend to all interests and to the event of a failure on this point, nominate for themselves !

It is by no means intended, however, to confine the discussions of the convention to political will be held for Northern Ohio at the village of topics. Other subjects will occupy a promin- Akron, Summit co., on Wednesday the 23d of slave states, in their recent messages, have spo-

called in question. It should suffice that they whole system of slavery, in its influences on the adopt measures for the promotion of the objects general welfare, will receive, doubtless, due atterrion a word, the convention is called with the sone view of promoting wholesome agitation, increasing light, and combining well-

undertake to specify candidates, and to point directed and powerful efforts against clavery. And now, friends; lovers of liberty; ye, who have so often contended shoulder to shoulder against the violence of pro-slavery mobs, and whose hearts in times past were knit together by the strong ties of pity for the slave, a sublime love of liberty, and a deep concern for your country's honor,-will you not, forgetting entangling alliances-no joining with the whigs your differences of opinion, engage once more heart and hand, in the mighty movement, to which you devoted yourselves so many vents ago, but which of late has been partially supand corrupt parties, and that it may be so aloof planted in your affections by party objects? We know you will. Your abatement of zeal has by the fall of either. It should be to anti-slave- been but for a time. Come then, to the convention at the capital. It will be the first meeting of the kind ever held there. Let it be an epoch the American people it should constantly pro- in the history of our cause. We know it would aggrieve you were it said, that you care more for the establishment of a sound currency than for the redemption of the slave.

We cannot do better than publish the follow wrong, his thunders will surely roll upon the ing communication from our Columbus corres-

Cohumbus, Dec. 8th. 1840.

Dr. Bailey:-The friends here are full of hope and zeal, though few in number; and all duty of representatives to obey the will of their the convention-a place will be obtained. The petitions are taken as expressions of the will of ly say, that the entire state were never in a more able and glorious impression; and abolition has mount of overwhelming moral and political powpeal should be made to the sovereign power, and SLAVE'S FRIEND, NOW to wield it-and WOE to him who will betray his trust at such a time

> Issue your call in thunder tones which will reach every nook and corner of the State, and let there be a grand rallying of the true and the tried, and of the mighty men of valor, who have within them the presentiment of victory. This convention will be the most important one by far that has ever been held in this State. For the sake of the slave, our country and posterity-for the sake of all that is merciful, and true, and eternal, let not this convention be a meagre one-a misrepresentation of the numerical and moral, and intellectual force of Ohio Abolitionism. I entreat abolitionists by all they hold dear in this world or the next, not to let the scarcity of money, the hardness of the times, or any heart-burnings, occasioned by the late political excitement, to deter them from gathering in their might at the contemplated convention; and be sure that our noble friends Blanchard, and Brisbane, and Morris; and Chase, and Birney, and Stanton, and Burleigh, or any other of our friends who can be procured are, here with all their armor on, ready to contend most valorously for the right.

Let our brethren see throughout the state that the notice is, without fail, put into as many of the political and religious papers as may be willing to publish it-let meetings of societies be immediately called, strong delegations appointed, means devised for defraving their expensesbut let none who feel disposed to come depend upon, or wait for these preliminaries. It would he well to meet as early in January as is consistent with a general notification of the time. In the meantime, by all honorable means, push the work of petitioning the legislature-secure the name of every man and woman in the State that

We have an open sea and a fine fair breeze; especially between the present time and the meeting of the convention. As the number of petitions and signatures will greatly prepare the way for every application which the conven-

> Ever yours for the slave, J. J.

NORTHEBN OHIO IN MOTION.

too late for insertion. We are glad to recog-With those calling the convention, the first great | nize among the rest, Edward Wade, Esq., who,

From the Cleveland Agitator. TO ALL LOVERS OF UNIVERSAL LIB-ERTY.

Human Rights, and Equal Laws! The extension of the sacred boon of Freedom. of which equality is the essence, to all men and to all interests, is the great source of individual happiness and national prosperity. This is the fundamental principle of the Declaration of Independence, upon which our government was founded; but an opposite principle has been engrafted upon our institutions. Under laws enchattels. The present political parties maintain principles opposed to Liberty. SLAVERY, the great cause of our national disorders, at this moment controls our country, pervades our legislation, directs our politics, dictates to the free, and shames us before the world. Therefore, as in duty bound, we have raised a voice and a standard for Liberty. Were we certain of defeat, we would not the less consider it our joy to spend our last breath in her cause. But Taking it for granted, that the great mass this can never be. Our confidence is in the of abolition voters in this State, whatever God of the oppressed. Our numbers are almay have been their conduct in what they ready sufficient, if anited and energetic, to influence greatly the legislation of the country. If faithful to the cause, our numbers must and sed to lending their support to pro-slavery can- will increase, till we are enabled to "break evehere to this principle, it is presumed that the dis- seek no new thing. All that we ask is that cussion will turn upon the question, --- Is it best, equal application of acknowledged principles which constitutes genuine Democracy. Neias a general rule, that anti-slavery citizens ther shall we be partial in our views, or enshould nominate first their own candidates, or, grossed with one subject. The same equal and

> all men. We, therefore, invite all persons, of every sect, party, and condition, who are in favor of our objects, to meet us in Convention, which

Dated at Cleveland, November 25, 1840. COMMITTEE FOR 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Stark .- Brice S Hunter.

Lordin.—Charles G Finney, Geo Whipple, T J Keep, W W Coats, J Jennings, H C Taylor Lewis Hel slander, Charles Calkins, Thomas Winckles, Johl Townsend, jr. Charles Calkins, Thomas Winckles, Joel Townsend, Jr. Alvan Lewis, Simcon Baynton, Anson Parish, Benj. Prisbie, A C Kidder, Orrin Case, Hiram Fitch, Uriah Thompson, N W St. John, John Townsend, Joel Towns: cnd, sen., D A Williams, Isaac Townsend, Wm. Teachout, George T Phelps, L A Williams, E W Williams, James Wood, Jesse Calkins, C G Calkins, S Lines, Lanas Calkins.

Summit.—C R Hamlin, Ephraim trong, Asahel Kilbourn, Hiram Thompson, J M States, X L Edwards Gideon Mills, Garry, States, Carphon Thompson, Nathar Strong, Richard Dickinson, O N White, Owen Brown Frederick Brown, Charles Aikin, James Rankin, James urton, George Kilbourn, N Rector, T H Goodwin Colony, E Martin, Russel Abbey, W T Huntington D Pickards, H W King, W E Wright, W W Gaston J F Covel, P H Centauris, Ansel Miller, Lewis Miller, ES Philips, James A Barnes, S P Warner, Jonathan, Lawrence, William Ward, Henry M'Master, Wm Slightum, Edwin Aayes, Geo M Seneca, Ita S Wheeler, P M'Master, L Smal'z, Nelson Fuller, James Brown, Rufus Pierce, Samuel Coon, Robert Vanhorn, Robert Frew, W D Coon, Henry Taylor, Daniel S Stanley, Seth Benjamin Shulty, Wm Tarbull, Henry Brown S M Stone, E C Sacket, E V Carter, Cassander Sacket, Jotham Blakesley, John C Root, John Wright, Richard B Treat, Treat Fenn, Philo Wright, Salmon Bennet Vial, Lot Preston, Benjamin K Malthy, R Chapman, D Nealy, Aaron I Garrett, Hinds Smith, Hervey Cogger, Roswell Kent, F Upson, H A Sacket, D M' Laughton, John T Summer, James Welch, Elijah Curtis Marshall Vial, Titus Chapman, R M'Millan,

Portage .- Charles Clapp, L. W Crittenden, D M'Bride. Lewis M Hall, Albert Knowlton, Wm Foljambe, Lorrain Rood, Geo Latimer, Chauncey Newberry, Bradle L Ayres, Henry E Pratt, John Perkins, J H Hand, H (Newberry, Wm T Knowlton, J M Chapman, Edwin S Beardsley, O Miller, Simon Birge, John Springer, Edward Russell, Samuel Lee, Cyrus A Slowell, A P Singletary, E M Stanton, David Lane, Geo. B. M'Grew, Jan ergnson, Wm Pease, jr. David Bosworth, Alvin Joseph Demow, jr., E Pearson, S Comstock, E Strong, H H Stilson, M Strong, Wm Coe, Henry Dewey, Yale Russell, H Sanford, S T M'Nair, E K Vanghn, N N William Coe, James H Williams Horace Bur John Haymaker, A B Root, Albert Blood, Dudley Will iams, Almon Russell, Frederick Woodbridge, S W Burnitt, Calvin Williams, Reuben Randall, jr., Tyler Wing, Alexander Henderson, Samuel Bigelow, Elizur Bostiwick, George Stilson, Samnel Hastings, C B Curtiss, C L Custiss, E Wetmore, R Loomis, M Beach, H W Palmer, Pliny Cook, Lucius Catlin, Wm H Custiss, L Coe, E D Spees, J W Baldwin, John Bill, Amo Austin, Abraham Beach, Joel Dorman, Lansing Kellogg Alpheus Baldwin, C G Austin, E Parsons, Wm Hall William Price, Benj. Mallary, Chester Stone, Edward ollins, A L Spencer.

Medina .- Charles Olcott, G W Tyler, Abel Tracy G W Cone, I. Hemmenway, J Woolcott, Andrew Hatch, E L Hills, Wm Goff, J Vanorman.

Cuyahoga.—Sylvester Armstrong, R H Blackmer, Thomas Jones, jr., Wm Barnes, A Morrell, Edward Wade, Woolsey Welles, A S Hutchinson, Newel Bond, F B Penniman, Thomas Jones, J M Goodman, H F Brayton, George Manchester, I S Hamlin, Milo Hickok I M Sterling, E W Andrews, C L Lathrop, L B Rabbit Wm Adams, J L Aldrich, T D Crosby, Asa Bady, F Adams M Wimple, John Ruple, Cyrus Ruple, H. C Bur ton, H G Townsends, Isaac Hewit, T S Chase, T Bam ham, Samuel Holgate, Q F Atkins, A Kennedy, Wn Hamington, L D Butts, John Lockwood, Samuel Buxton Russell Hawkins, L Tomlinson, Benjamin Mastick, G Tolhurst, Wm Chard, N C Hills, A Congar, G W Benjamin, T H Smead, Amos Pearson, Abram Johnson, Jno Devoe, Lyman Crawl, S W Sayles, William Wheat, Isaac Burton, M Hepburn, G Eolsom, jr. James Gates, Newton, F dgar Slaght, Nathaniel Voorhees, Wm Fuller, Daniel Mallory, C Thorp, G Thorp, B P Beers, H H Coit, J A Marshall, J B Plumb, L C Ruple, J R Ruple, M S M'Itrath, Abner Crosby, Joseph Glidden, Wm E Wheat, J A Sayles, Simon Clark, T H Sedgewick, Ambrose Authony, Thomas Clark, Erasmus Hopkins Charles Thompson, Wm K Andrews, J V. hipple.

To We are reluctantly compelled to put our form t press before receiving all the names which should have been inserted in it. We know of several long lists which have not come to hand. For these we should have delayed had we not been fearful that sufficient time would not remain to circulate the notice properly.

We hope the Convention will see to it, that Northern Ohio is properly represented in the Columbus Convention. Many of them knew and now spread all your canvass; spare no effort how plentifully abolitionists turned out to attend the great political meetings in Columbus. Let us too have a mass meeting. Let every highway be darkened with the crowds of delegates to the great State Convention. We trust in the spirit of our northern friends .- ED. PHIL.

MEETING AT MR. BLANCHARD'S.

Last Friday night, the time appointed for our meeting at Mr. Blanchard's church, was an extremely inclement, rainy night. And yet the audience was highly respectable. We noticed a new class of persons there-many of the business men of the community, and several members of the bar. A growing desire is evinced, to attend our meetings. Some who were present on Friday, not abolitionists, wanted to know when we would hold another meeting; they wished to attend. The speakers, though they occupied nearly two hours with their several speeches, were listened to with the most profound attention.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Kentucky assembled on the 7th instant, and organized. Manlius V. Thomson, Lieutenant Governor, took the chair of the senate as speaker. Mr. Stonestreet was elected cierk. The speaker of the house is Charles S. Morchead. Clerk, Samuel S. Helm. Tuesday the 8th, Governor Letcher transmitted his message to both houses. The finances of the state are in a very unfavorable condition. The expenses of the government for the year ending terest is paid, and the amount on which no 10th of October, exceeded the revenue paid into the treasury. A deficiency has existed every year since 1833. It is estimated by proper officers that the current receipts will fall short of the expenditures the ensuing year by about seventeen thousand dollars. The governor avows himself in favor of a national bank, and recommends the legislature, at the earliest period, to furnish the senators and representatives of the state in congress, the most conclusive testimony of the wishes of their constituents on this point. Without comment, he lays before the legislature the copy of the preamble and resolutions passed by the legislature of Virginia, relative to the demand made by the executive of that state upon the executive of New York, for three fugitives from justice. No allusion is made to abolition in the message-no complaint made that the The amount of the state common black law has failed of its object. This is school fund subject to distribution is somewhat singular, considering the tone of appreheusion in which the governors of the other Section sixte ent place. Our Black Laws specially, and the December, 1840, to discuss our principles, and ken of the movements of abolitionists.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

This body organized on the 7th instant. David Willis, lieutenant governor took the chair of the Senate. Douglas Maguire was elected. James H Paine, John Curtis, O R Hawley, Raiph principal secretary. Samuel Judah was chosen Plumb, J H Matthews, L Bissell, Levi Sutliff. speaker of the house, and Jacob H. Hazen principal elerk.

We hope our friends in this state are urging the work of petitioning. The legislature is quite unenlightened on the subject of abolition. OHIO LEGISLATURE.

December 7th. Hon. W. M'Laughlin reeived 34 votes in the Senate, and was elected speaker. C. J. M'Nulty was duly elected clerk pro tem. Messrs. Spangler, Vance, and Hunt were appointed members of the committee on elections. Messrs. Thompson, Lord, and Utter were appointed a committee to examine the journals of the last session, and report on the unfinished business.

The House was called to order by Mr. Nye. Seabury Ford received 49 votes, and was chosen speaker. John M. Gallagher was elected clerk. Mr. Worthington gave notice that on to morrow or some subsequent day of the session, he would ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the 5th and 7th sections of the " act further to amend the act to prohibit the issuing and circulation of unauthorized bank paper, passed January 27, 1816, and to repeal certain acts herein named."

about fifteen miles above the town of Athens, the point December 8th, in the Senate, the memorial of J. C. Wright was presented, contesting the election of Geo. W. Holmes of Hamilton county, and referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Thomas introduced resolutions that no bill for the incorporation of any literary institution; to divocre husband and wife; to incorporate any borough or town; to change the name of any person, place, or thing; no report from any committee of the senate, or any report of any of the state officers, &c., be printed without the direction of the senate. A motion to lay on the table was lost. It was renewed, carried, and the resolutions ordered to be printed.

In the House, Mr. Worthington, on leave, introduced a bill to repeal so much of the act therein named, as prohibits the reception by the county treasurers, of notes under five dollars; which was read the first time.

December 9th, in the senate, the following standing committees were announced. On the Judiciary-Messrs. Bissell, Thomas

on Finance—Messrs. Spangler, Vance, and Leonard.
On Claims—Messrs. Utter, Root, and Hostetter.
On Canals—Messrs. Hunt. Godman, and Holmes. On Railroads and Turnpikes-Messrs. Patterson.

Root and Mitchell On Roads and Highways-Messrs. Scott, Sill, and

On Colleges and Universities -- Messrs. Sill, Carenter, and Mitchell On Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures .-Messrs, Thompson, Lord, and Ream, On the Penitentiary .- Messrs: Leonard, Waddell, On the Library .- Messrs. Humphreys, Crowell, and

On Public Lands. - Messrs. Hunt, Waddell, and

On New Counties .- Messrs. Harris, Nash, and Pat-On Military Affairs .- Messrs. Crowell, Goodin, and On Medical Colleges and Societies .- Messrs, Glo-

er, Perkins, and Barnet. On the Currency-Me On Public Buildings - Messrs, Green, Shannon, and Hunt.
On Public Institutions -- Messrs. Henderson, Hum-

Mr. Nash was appointed on the committee to be excused from serving.

Mr. Taylor offered the following preamble and reso ons; which were read and laid on the table. Whereas, The public mind has become justly alarmed it the numerous instances of fraud in the late elections and whereas, it is the duty of the legislative power to guard, by every possible means against encroachments on the sanctity of the ballot box; and also, whereas, complaints are made that voters have been imported from state o state at the recent elections for the choice of presidential electors; therefore, in order to guard, as far as possi

ble against like encroachments in future Resolved by the Senate and House of Representative That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to endeavor to procure the passage of a law by congress, fixing the same day, or days, throughout the United States for the choice of predential electors.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward

of our senators and representatives in congress. The senate then took a recess. In the House the bill to repeal so much of an act therein named, as prohibits the reception by county treasurers of notes under five dollars, was

copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each

read the second time. The President's Message cuts short our report.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Governor Shannon's annual message occupies

about nine columns of closely printed matter in the Ohio Statesman. With the exception of a paragraph or two of a general character, and cussion of the bank and the currency question. His views, of course, are those of the democratic

The following statement from the auditor's books, show the present amount of the state debt on which inpayable; and the sum that will be required to complet the public works now under contract, as estimated by the It also exhibits the conditi the State Treasury, and the different funds of the state. The total amount of the public debt is, \$14,809,477 14 0 The amount due turnpike companies on which no interest is payable 1.084.721 16 (

The amount that will be required to mated by the acting come The total amount of revenue this year is

\$222,407 73

treasury

Transferred to canal

Total school fund

72,783 21 9 \$295,090 93 school fund \$11,407 34 3 Balance in the treasury

7,065 80 8 50,351 58 7 9.519 54 0

\$13,724,755 98 0

The receipts for the national road

The payments on the same

Total.

The amount of tolls, fines, and water rents on the se veral public works, after deducting repairs, superintend ence, and awards of damages, is as fo Miami canal 40.973 56 0 Hocking Valley canal Muskingum improvement Turnpike dividends

The Hocking Valley canal and Muskiugum improve ment have been in operation but a few months. The Warren county canal has not paid costs of collection and contingencies. The increase of tolls received from our ablic works this, over last year, is \$21,269.

\$354,781 82

Our public works have progressed during this year, ith a rapidity and success fully equal to our expecta-The embarrassments which were anticipated in the spring as likely to result from the difficulty in obining money to meet our engagements on the public works, have not been experienced, except to a limited ex-Since the opening of the Ohio canal for navigation in the spring, very little interruption has been experienced.

Notwithstanding the very great deficiency in the imports which ought not to be a matter of regret, the exports have so much increased that the revenue derived from tolls ha far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The limited appropriation of last winter prevented the ion of the Walhonding canal this season; but should a small appropriation be made during the present session, this work can be completed early next summer. The Hocking Valley canal is so far completed as to

the epening of the navigation to Nelsonville,

Boats laden with coal, salt, and other

products of the valley have passed through this canal to different ports on the Ohio canal. Of the remaining fifteen miles of this line, one fourth of the work is don The Muskingum improvement is so far completed that flat boats are enabled to pass from the foot of the dam above M'Connelsville to the Ohio canal at Dresden. Should future payment be promptly made to the contrac-tors, this improvement can be completed early in the en-

One half of the whole length of the Wabash and Eric canal, in detached portions, has been completed; and it is confidently expected that the whole line of this improvement will be finished by the first of November. During the month of September last, the water was let into an eighteen mile level, between the head of the rapids and Maumee city, on which a portion of the

canal boats are now running.

Fifteen miles of the Western Reserve and Muumce road west of the Portage river are completed; and a seven inch course of metal has been put on ten miles of the road east of Portage river, leaving but five miles be-tween Lower Sandusky and Perrysburgh not covered with stone.

The Miami Canal has done a more profitable business this year than any former one—the nett profits arising from the tolls exceeding six per cent, on the total cost of construction

The Miami Canal extension has all heretofore put under contract except thirty-three miles at the northern end, which is easy of construction, and will cost less, in proportion, than any other part of the work. To complete the whole line will require an additional appropriation of about one million of dollars. The National road is in good repair, and much improve

ed since the last year. The amount received from tolls s less than it was last year by \$11,053 16. This is not owing to the diminution of the travel on the road, but to eduction of tolls, which was much demanded by the The report of the Board of Public Works will give

you a more detailed and satisfactory statement of the conition of our public works, than the limits of this communication will allow me to do. There are about seventy-five pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at this time, being a small increase over Assembly.

last year. The institution is moving forward steadily and successfully in secomplishing the high object for which it was established-that of bestowing moral and ntellectual culture on that portion of our community who by the mysterious dispensation of Providence, are advantages which others enjoy, and whose finds can not be reached by the ordinary methods of in-The Institution for the Instruction of the Blind is in a

are taught in the institution has been highly satisfactory, and gives the most gratifying evidence of the practicability of instructing the blind, and of the benevolence of the

In the Lunatic Asylum, one hundred and one insane have been admitted during the last year, and fifty hree have been restored to the use of their reason, and mittance. Upwards of 20 pressing applications have been received from surrounding States which were rejected for the want of room-not being able to accommodat all our own citizens who are laboring under this fearful disease. The inability of the institution to accommo who require the medical and moral care which can only be conferred in a well regulated public institution, is a source of regret. The number, however, that have been restored to their health and reason and the elioration of the condition of others, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the public, as furnishing the best evithe usefulness of the institution, and the blessings it is destined to confer on an unfortunate class of our citizens in time to come.

The condition of the Ohio Penitentiary is as favorable as could be desired. The present indefatigable Warden is entitled to great credit for his ability and attention in Under his care and mansuperintending this institution. ent, its fiscal affairs are in a more prosperous condition than they ever have been. The total cash receipts the last year, ending November 30th, 1840, will be, Total cash payments, \$27,000; leaving a nett balance of \$17,000. The whole amount of the earnings of the institution will be \$52,000, from which deduct the expenditures for general support, &c., and there will be a balance of \$25,000 over the expenses. The number of convicts confined in the Penitentiary on the 30rh of November last, was four hundred and eighty-eight. The general health of the prison has been unisually good the last year, having lost but four by death. This favorable result has been owing, in a great degree, to the skill and strict attention of the Physician having

charge of this institution. In pursuance to the act entitled, "An act relating to the management and sale of certain Canal Lands of the State of Ohio," passed March 19th, 1838, I appointed in April last, John A. Bryan, Esq. a special agent to prowhat follows, the whole of it is devoted to a disceed to Washington city, in order to procure from the cursion of the bank and the currency question. of this State for an additional quantity of land under the several grants made by the General Government to the State of Ohio for canal purposes. The report of the special agent, which is herewith transmitted, and to which I invite your special attention, will give you a full and satisfactory statement as to the character of the claim of Ohio, and the decision of the law officer of the governnent on the same. I am happy to be able to state, that the opinion of the Attorney General of the U.S. fully anstains the legal claim of Ohio, in every particular; and that under his decision we will obtain an additional quan-My of land under the Wabash and Erie canal grant, of not far short of fifty thousand acres.

I would respectfully eall your attention to the subject adopted for their sale. The quantity of these lands ren-ders them an object worthy, of consideration in various points of view. The aggregate quantity of Miami canal land now owned by the State is 135, 699 acres; and of the Wabash and Eric canal land, including the amount obtained under the above decision of the Attorney Genobtained that the eral, is 243,553 acres; making the entire quantity of canal land owned by the State, 369,552 acres. This large quantity of land not being subject to entry or purchase ov actual settlers, is calculated to retard the improvement of the rich and fertile region of country where it is situated. I would suggest the policy of putting in market at least each alternate quarter or half or quarter sec-In this way you would encourage the settlement and improvement of the country, add health to its reand at the same time double the value, at an eary period, of the remaining lands owned by the State .measure would seem to me dictated by justice towards the actual settlers in the sections of country where our canal lands are situated, as well as the pecuniary interests of the State.

In obedience to a resolution of the 23d of March last, I appointed John Brough, Esq., a special agent for the purpose of procuring a settlement, at the Transury of the

United States, of our three per cent, fund. The very \$51,422 94 0 satisfactory report of the special agent, which is here-51,382 62 0 with transmitted, and to which I would in the your atten-tion, will give all the information on this subject that you

The collated have, ordered by the general assembly, at their last session to be printed, will not be published as soon as was expected, owing partly to unavoidable delay in procuring paper, and partly to the nature of the work.

As soon as the paper was received, in the latter rate of As soon as the paper was received, in the latter part of the month of July last, a power press, procured express-4.454 50 0 ly for the purpose, and three or four hand presses were put upoh the work, and about five hundred pages have 1.687 69 0 been printed. All reason ble efforts have been made to 6,555 93 0 hasten the publication, consistent with careful revision of the sheets, and proper attention to the press work. Thus far, the typographical execution is highly creditable the officer engaged in the publication.

The old penitentiary has been fitted up, under the supervision of the quertermaster general, as an arsenal.

The public arms are now deposited in it, and consist of the following military stores: 3,450 muskets, 2,980 setts of equipments, 1,922 rifles and accourtements, 4,044 piatols, 2,27 sabres and accourtements, 130 carbines and equipments, and eight new iron cannon and six old ones. All the above public arms were received during last spring All the shove public arms were received during last spring and fall, except the cannon, sabres, pistols and carboes, which were received in 1838-9, and are now for matication under the law. The quartermaster general has not been furnished with correct and full reports from all the divisions, so as to enable him to make that equitable apportionment contemplated by the law.

In my last annua! message, I took occasion to call the tention of the general assembly to the subject of re-organizing the militia law of this State, and venture to suggest some defects in the present militia system, which my judgment, should be remedied; to which I would beg

leave to refer you for my views on this subject, It is admitted by all, that our present militia system is greatly defective, and has entirely failed to secure the great object in view-a well organized militia. We cannot flatter ourselves that we shall always be exempt from the calamities of war. Nor should we forget that our militia-and that in peace, we should prepare for war .-I hope that this subject will receive your careful consideration, and that a system will be adopted, that will render our militia more effective and better able to defend our country and her institutions against the assaults of a for-

eign or domestic enemy. WILSON SHANNON,

LIBERALITY.

In noticing last week the amount collected for the Amistad captives by the colored people of this place, we did them injustice. Instead of fifty, they have resolved to raise one hundred dollars; nearly the whole amount of which is now collected. This is honorable to their libe-

AMISTAD CASE.

For a most lucid and deeply interesting statement of the Amistad case, see our first page .-No one can read Judge Jay's statement, without the deepest indignation against a government that could stoop to plot against a few helpless Africans. The letter is copied from the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter.

PETITIONS.

Read the communication from our Columbus correspondent, and then ask yourself whether it is not worth while to be busy with the petitions. Try them, friends-try them this once. Roll a whole avalanche of petitions upon the

For the Philanthronist. COMMUNICATION FROM MR. MORRIS.

Dr. Bailey .- I learn from a number of respectable papers, that the proposition I submitted to the public, through the Philanthropist, on the subject of an Anti-Slavery Committee to attend flourishing and prosperous condition, in all its departments.

The number of pupils is thirty-two, being an increase of thirteen since the last annual report. Their improveing to know that the spirit of enquiry is alive and awake on this important subject. The expense of such an undertaking, I was aware, would prove an objection, but it is hoped and believed that gentleman competent to the task could be obtained by the payment of their personal expenses, which need not exceed three hundred dollars. I would suggest the raising Mr. Nash was appointed on the committee discharged, to enjoy the privileges and blessings of socie-on elections, in place of Mr. Vance, who asked ty. The Asylum is now full, and a number of applica-that sum by donations of not more than twentyions pending from different counties in the State for ad- five cents from one individual. Cannot twelve hundred persons in Obio be found who will instantly give that sum. Surely the nine hundred and three upright and honest anti-slavery men. sho, at the late election, refused to east their votes for a slaveholder, or a person pledged to sustain and uphold the slave system in our country, would, at once, each give his twenty-five cents. Thus would we commence the work on a sure foundation; and it is presumed that hundreds would give the like sum to obtain the information such committee would be able to afford. But it need not be understood that such donations would be the only means, ladies and gentlemen could contribute what each in their judgment should think proper. Permit me further to suggest, that it is in contemplation to hold an Anti-Slavery Convention at Columbus, and as the Anti-Slavery Convention of Clermont County has recommended an early day for that purpose, which, if not generally acceded to, I hope that another day, as early as convenient, will be fixed upon, and I trust that every county in the state will send delegates. Would it not be well for such delegates to bring with them whatever sum may be contributed for the purpose herein mentioned, and if a sufficient amount be obtained, then the Convention to appoint a delegate to proceed immediately to Washington, on receiving information that the Anti-Slavery men in any two of the other states have appointed a like delegate. I am one of those who believe that action

> mitable to the attainment of an object must always be had before the object be obtained. I have no confidence in faith without works. Go free our country from the oppression and curse of slavery, much must be done: to do that work aright, competent knowledge of the subject must be had. Slavery is all around and among us. It exists not only in those states whose constitutions and laws sustain it, but it exists to an alarming extent by connivance and fraud upon the ignorant slave, even in the free states, and I am satisfied, from recent facts which have come to my knowledge, it exists in our own city; you know the facts to which I allude, and have no doubt will concur with me in opinion. There is another extraordinary fact, a part of this pyramid of human abominations; it is wealthy persons in the free states owning slaves in the laveholding states, and some large plantations of them. Our own constitution prohibits the exstence of slavery amongst us, except as a punshment; for crime it views slavery as a great poitical evil and a violent personal wrong, and only justifiable as a punishment for crime. Can he then be considered friendly to our constitution who is the owner of slaves, though he keep them in another state? Is not such act, morally speaking at least, treason against the constitution and sovereignty of Ohio, and is it not worthy of consideration that it should be made penal by our laws, and the person convicted, thereof be deprived of all his political rights. Let it not be said that we have no power over offences in another state; this is admitted; but

in the case above mentioned the offence is here; where the slaves are, the holding of them is lawful: here it is a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the constitution. And as the seat of power is here, the offence of holding such men slaves is here also, and not in the state where the laws of slavery exist, because the slave laws themselves would be a dead letter, if not brought into life, by human action. Will not our fellow citizens consider these things. I have extended this communication farther than I expected who

I sat down to write, but the half is not yet told. With respect, yours, &c. THOMAS MORRIS.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives: Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable Seldom has this health, plenty, and peace. favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply which they so happily occupy at this critical conjuncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other States, alike due to the genius distinctive character of our Government and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the arrangement of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth peace of nations; a strict impartiality in our manifesta-tions of friendship, in the commercial privileges we conand Government a standing in the great family of naf any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it can alone be preserved.

to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemisphere, they have not east their portentions shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling altiinces, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation.

Yet it behooves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse, for which this Governent has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial con troversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the daugers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counterp ject, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions your separation. These were promptly consistent with a swere deemed correct in principle and consistent with a senting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox .- That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discusion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own Government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation.

Three commissioners were appoined shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the States of Maine and New Hampthe British Provinces; they have been activel employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the scason, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which have elsewhere prejudicial to the interests of the United States .- It was, among other reasons, and with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our pe-culiar system of government, impede and complicate neinvolving the territorial rights of a state, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to dle with them, presents a subject for earnest attern the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly Power, in conformity with has yet been returned by the British Government to this

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and the remain-Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based our national character, should be an object of carnest soliprinciples of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and having been ratified by the Belgian Government, will be duly laid before the Senate, It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long-standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obsruct the friendly and mutually advantageous inter- friendly relations, are nevertheless, by the law of their course between the two nations. A messenger has been ling to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after dition. Another objection, scarcely less formidable, to many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the United States and Portugal, was dency to increase in magnitude, and to foster national exlast, by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments. Its who needs at this day to be admonished of the difficulties stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual which a Government, habitually dependent on loans to susstipulations are founded upon those principles of minds in the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign Powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and alloans; by capitalists, who enrich themselves by Government, naomany dependent of in resisting the influences constantly exerted in favor of additional loans; by capitalists, who enrich themselves by Government, naomany dependent of in resisting the influences constantly exerted in favor of additional loans; by capitalists, who enrich themselves by Government, naomany dependent of the control of the c strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two coun-

Under the appropriation of the last session of Con-

The commissioners appointed under the convention for Mexico having met and organized at Washington, ly, the advancement of private interests. in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government, relating to those claims, were communicated to the board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two Gov. ernments, through the medium of our minister at Mexico.

ica. I regret, however, to oe obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late Republic of Columbia have not yet been satisfied by the separate Govnments into which it has been resolved.

intention of this Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express wifficulties than have existed in a similar period since the

Chili has entered into an agreement to

United States may well congratulate themselves. An live, in the end, at correct conclusions in such a matter. overflowing treasury, however it may be regarded as an nonstrated its incompatibil rewarded: and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that

twenty-eight millions of dollars of the public moneys were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the States in the menths of January. April, and July, of that face, and application to such numerous and diversified year. In May there occurred a general suspension of tions of friendship, in the commercial privateges we consected, and those we require from others: these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country the invasion of those of others, have given to our country that been collected from the people, and were indispensable over which I had any control) were somewhat diminished. to the public service. The suspension, & the excesses in banking & commerce out of which it arose, and which were of dollars. Those of 1849, exclusive of disbursements tions, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the banking & commerce out of which it arose, and which were of dollars. advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their cuour citizens greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made to a great ex- for public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed throughout every portion of the earth to water the terprising and adjecturous spirit may carry them.—Few, money then on hand; suspended the collection of many three millions less than those of the preceding year, and if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, millions accruing on merchants' bonds: and greatly remain or ten millions less than those of 1837. Nor has it duced the revenue arising from customs and the public been found necessary, in order to produce this result, to lands. These effects continued to operate, in various deresort to the power conferred by Congress, of postponing A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their grees, to the present period; and, in addition to the decertain classes of the public works, except by deferring adjustments, and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved. The course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved. The course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved. The course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved. The course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved. The course of a country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a country were deeply involved.

Whilst such has been our condition for the last four public service in other respects. Causes are in operation which will, it is believed, justify a still further seduction, without injury to any important national interest. The period, been subjected to an unavoidable continuance of large extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest. early three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to sav. such only as are not yet due; or have not been presented additional guards and securities against losses, has n

Among the reflections arising from the contemplation especially those that have grown out of the ding to the requirements of the constitution; and thus to tion of its friends. safe and unvarying standard—a result vitally important in conducting the public service, and the ability of the as well to the interests as to the morals of the people. There can surely now be no difference of opinion in regard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen if the public money with promptitude and success, I can say the Government, at that critical moment, had suffered with confidence, that the apprehensions of those who felt itself to be deterred from upholding the only true stand demanded by a financial cricis, may, in a communi- attention to which they may, on examination, be found to like ours, be pursued, however apparently severe its be entitled. mediate operation.

The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishng as rapidly as possible the National debt, and, subsequently, in resisting every temptation to create a new e, deserves to be regarded in the same favorable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stock-holders, is one which is every day gathering strength. Already have the resources of many of the States, and the future industry of their citizens, been indefinitely moragaged to the subjects of European Governments, to the amount of twelve mi lions annually, to pay the constantly accruing interest on borrowed money-a sum exceeding half the ordin revenues of the whole United States. The pretext which ment of our domestic affairs, if not actually to intermednot to say of serious alarm. Fortunately, the Federal Government, with the exception of an obligation en seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer tered into in behalf of the District of Columbia which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such embarrassment. It is also, as is believed; the only Gov ernment which, having fully and faithfully paid all its ing Powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our re-lations continue to be of the most friendly character. With maintain a distinction so desirable, and so honorable to maintain a distinction so desirable, and so honorable

Never should a free people, if it be possible to avoid it expose themselves to the necessity of having to treat of the peace, the honor, or the safety of the Republic; with the Jovernments of foreign creditors, who, however well disposed they may be to cultivate with us in general own condition, made nosting like ours. Most humiliating teched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where, cy of political institutions like ours. Most humiliating own condition, made hostile to the success and permanened and signed at Lisbon, on the 26th of August travagance. He has been an unprofitable observer of events, they actually advance—a prolific source of individua aggrandizement in all borrowing countries; by stockholders gress, an agent has been sent to Germany, for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade, and by the selfish importunities of applicants for approand by the selfish importunities of applicants for appropriations for works avowedly for the accommodation o the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States | the public, but the real objects of which are, too frequent-

The known necessity which so many of the control will be under to impose taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an additional and very of a dominant party, and affording no security to the rights of the minority; if such is undeniably the case, what The known necessity which so many of the States Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our ple would be exposed to double taxation for a similar electations with the different Governments of South America. We possess within ourselves ample resources for ply the Government with all means asked for the defence The charge d'affaires of Brazil having expressed the adoption of the constitution, and one also remarkable for It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the the occurrence of extraordinary causes of expenditure.

But to accomplish so desirable on object, two things

are American property seized in 1819; and to add, that in Government by kept within the boundaries prescribed by had been to fully and fearfully developed; when ormation has also been received which justifies the hope its founders; and secondly, that all appropriations for notoclous that all classes of this great committee. rmation has also been received which justifies the nope its follows, and secondly, that an application of the remaining claims upon that objects admitted to be constitutioned; and the extenditure of them also, by subjected to a standard of rigid but infected to madness with a spirit of heedless of

the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of penses of the public service is admitted on all hands; carry into effect, the policy of confining the appropriations the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian line thence to Red River. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the prescharged. Neither diversity of sentiment, nor even mu-The present sound condition of their finances, and the tual recriminations, upon a point in respect to which the or internal improvement, which were so wisely arrested by success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and Government of the ment. An intelligent people, however, seldom fail to are

Practical economy in the arrangement of public affairs evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the can have no adverse influence to contend with more powermanent welfare of any people; and experience has erful than a large surplus revenue; and the unusually ity with the salutary action large appropriations for 1837 may, without doubt, inde of political institutions like those of the United States. pendently of the extraordinary requisitions for the public ources unencumbered with debt; and, in this respect, sudden and rapid distribution of the large surplus then in the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate the Treasury, and the equally sudden and unprecedent and truly enviable position. When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties country, pointing with unerring certainty to a great and in March, 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus protracted reduction of the revenue, strengthened the prorevenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly priety of the earliest practicable reduction of the public

But, to change a system operating upon so large a sur interests and objects, was more than the work of a day. ecie payments by the banks, including, with very few | The attention of every department of the Government few years, (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought important on the importation of iron for railroads, by special legislation.

> Of these, the charge upon the Treasury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without adverting to others rising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded five the Indians from within our settled borders is nearly comaillions of dollar's: that for the prosecution of measures pleted. The pension list, one of the heaviest charges upor the removal of the Seminole Indians, which were on the Treasury, is rapidly diminishing by death. The bound in progress, has been nearly fourteen millions; and 1 most costly of our public buildings are either finished, or buildings have required the unusual sum of nearly so, and we may, I think, safely promise ourselves continued exemption from border difficulties.

> The available balance in the Treasury on the first of hat, from the commencement of this period to the present January next is estimated at one million and a half of dolday, every demand upon the Government, at home or a-broad, has been promptly met. This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or a resort to ad-ditional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steadily ogressive reduction of existing burdens upon the people, year, if the remedial measures connected with the cusaving still a considerable balance of available funds toms and the public lands, heretofore recommended, sha will remain in the Treasury at the end of the be adopted, and the new appropriations by Congress shall car. The small amount of Treasury notes, not ex- not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates. The new system established by Congress for the safereding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty-three millions than the United keeping of the public money, prescribing the kind of curates have in deposite with the States, is composed of rency to be received for the public revenue, and providing They may be redeemed out of the accru- been several months in operation. Although it might be

g revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount thin which they may, it is thought, be kept without to form a definite opiaton in regard to the extent of its prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall influences in correcting many evils under which the Fed eral Government and the country have hitherto sufferedof these circumstances, one not the least gratifying is the consciousness that the Government had the resolution yet it is but right to say that nothing has occurred in the and the ability to adhere, in every emergency, to the sa-cred obligations of law; to execute all its contracts accordegree, but much to strengthen, the confident anticipabusiness of the whole country might be brought back to a tion. In respect to the facility and convenience it affords and of value, either by the pressure of adverse circum- unfounded. On the contrary, this branch of the fiscal afstances or the violence of unmerited denunciation. The manner in which the people sustained the performance of always be, thus carried on with every desirable facility and this duty was highly honorable to their fortifude and pat-riotism. It cannot fail to stimulate their agents to adhere, of the system, without affecting any principles involved under all circumstances, to the line of duty: and to satis-fy them of the safety with which a course really right, Treasury, and will, I am sure, receive at your hands that

> I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance of a duty especially en joined upon me by the constitution. It will serve also, to illustrate more fully the principles by which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were carliest in their developm and have been more important in their consequences, than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult. yet admirable system of government; I allude to a national debt and a national bank. It was in these that the litical contests by which the country has been agitated ever since the adoption of the constitution, in a great neasure, originated; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the conflicting interests and opposing princi les thus marshalled; will continue, as heretofore, to proluce similar, if not aggravated, consequences, Coming into office the declared enemy of both, I have

earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either. The consideration that a large public debt affords an not only oppressive throughout, but likewise so aut to lead. ready been urged, to render its creation and existence the this, its inevitable tendency to produce and foster extrava- sume them by a loose construction of the constitution, le; and, finally, if we refer to the examples of every ernment which has existed for proof, how seldom it is that the system, when once adopted and implanted in able to bear its increasing weight, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that no benefits resulting from its. career, no extent of conquest, no accession of wealth to particular classes, nor any, nor all its combined advantages, can counterbalance its ultimate but certain results—a

plendid Government, and an impoverished people. If a national bank was, as is undeniable, repudiated by the framers of the constitution as incompatible with the rights of the States and the liberties of the people; it ights of the States and the liberties the people; if from the beginning, it has been regarded by large of our citizens as coming in direct collision with that great and vital amendment of the constitution, which de lares that all powers not conferred by that instrument on he General Government are reserved to the States and to the people; if it has been viewed by them as the first great step in the march of latitudinous construction which, unchecked, would render that sacred instrument of

ing aught but determined opposition to such an institu Could a different result have been expected, when the onsequences which have flowed from its creation, and articularly from its struggles to perpetuate its existence, had confirmed, in so striking a manner, the apprensions of its earliest opponents; when it had been so clearly demonstrated that a concentrated money power, vielding so vast a capital, and combining such incalculable means of influence, may, in those popular conjunc-tures to which this Government is unavoidably exposed, prove an overmatch for the political power of the people themselves; when the true character of its capacity to ing, and credits of all kinds, was to place the business

indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, are indispensable: first, that the action of the Federal labor and property of every man in this extended country.

the constitutional interposition of ny predecessor, and which, if they had not been so checked, would long before ment in embarrassments far greater than those which are now experienced by any of the states, of limiting all our expenditures to that simple, unostentations, and economical administration of public affairs, which is alone consistent with the character of our institutions; of collecting annually from the customs, and the sales of public lands, a revenue fully adequate to defray all the expenses thus incurred, but under no pretence whatsoever, to impose taxes upon the people to a greater amount than actually necessary to the public service, conducted upon the prin

In lieu of a national bank, or dependance upon banks of any description, for the management of our fiscal affairs, I recommend the adoption of the system which is now in That system affords every requisit facility for the transaction of the pecuniary concerns of the government; will, it is confidently anticipated, produce in other respects many of the benefits which have been na time to time expected from the creation of a national bank, but which have never been realized; avoid the manifold evils inseparable from such an institution; diminish to a greater extent than could be accomplished by any other measure of reform, the patronage of the Federal government—a wise policy in all governments, but more specially so in one like ours, which works well only in n as it is made to rely for its support upon the unsed and unadulterated opinions of its constituents; do vay, forever all dependence upon corporate bodies, either the raising, collecting, safekeeping, or disburning the ablic revenue; and place the government equally above he temptation of fostering a dangerous and unconstitu

It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, unde national bank, at all times, and a national debt, except it incurred at a period when the honor and safety of the nation demand the temporary sacrifice of a policy which

The progress made in the development of these posi-Government. The facts there stated fully authorize the sertion, that all the purposes for which this Government was instituted have been accomplished during four rears of greater pecuniary embarrassment than were ever before experienced in time of peace, and in the face of op-hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in is understood, freely carried by vessels of different naposition as formidable as any that was ever before array against the policy of an administration; that this has been lone when the ordinary revenues of the government were were generally decreasing, as well from the operation of postponed, at the solicitation of the Indiads, until 1836. the laws, as the condition of the country, without the creation of a permanent public debt, or incurring any liability peaceably to their new homes in the west. In the face of Government, having been the first to prohibit, by adeother than such as the ordinary resources of the govern-ment will speedily discharge, and without the agency of a

ational bank. If this view of the proceedings of the government, for the period it embraces, be warranted by the facts as they are known to exist; if the army and navy have been susingress deemed sufficient for the defence of the country, there have been no failures in defraying the very large ex- troops he had brought with him to General Scott. penditures growing out of that long continued and saluta-m solicy of pencefully removing the Indians to regions of mer comparative safety and property, at the public fauth has Gen. Jesse at all times, and every where, been most scrupulously der the administration of my producessor. Notwithstand-

never ultimately wrong? That ombarrassments in the pecuniary concerns of inividuals, of unexampled extent and duration, have rehave been the obscurity in which the subject was involved during the earlier stages of the revulsion, there cannot

in them, no attempt to do so has been either made, recommended, or encouraged, by the present executive.

apology, and produces in some degree, a necessity also, attainment of which the Federal Government was instifor resorting to a system and extent of taxation which is

uted have not been lost sight of. Intrusted only with in the end, to the commission of that most odious of all specified, and defined with a precision and clearness offences against the principles of republican government— which would seem to defy misconstruction, it has been offences against the principles of republican government—
the prostitution of political power, conferred for the generative prostitution of political powers and conferred for the generative prostitution of political powers and conferred for the generative prostitution of political powers and conferred for the generative prostitution of political powers and conferred for the generative prostitution of political powers and the generative pr al benefit, to the aggrandizement of particular classes, and the gratification of individual cupidity—is alone sufficient, always been of opinion that the best preservative of the union of the states is to be found in a total abstinence programminated the issue of the contest, in the vast extent from the exercise of all doubtful powers on the part of of the theare of hostilities, the almost insurm sources of bitter and mappeasable discord. If we add to the Federal Government, rather than in attempts to as- obstales presented by the fiature of the country, the gant expenditures of the public money, by which a neces- or an ingenious perversion of its words, I have endeavor ed to avoid recommending any measure which I had reason to be purchased for new loans and new burdens on the peoson to apprehend would, in the opinion even of a considerable sed, have all been designated; but, the appropriation not rable minerity of my fellow citizens, be regarded as trenching on the rights of the States, or the provisions the policy of a country, has failed to expand itself, until of the hallowed instrument of the Union. Viewing the public credit was exhausted, and the people were no longer aggregate powers of the Federal Government as a voluntary concession of the States, it seemed to me that such only should be exercised as were at the time intended to

I have been sirengthened, too, in the propriety of this course, by the conviction that all efforts to go beyond this, tend only to produce dissatisfaction and distrust, to excite jealousies, and to provoke resistance. Instead of adding strength to the Federal Government, even when success ful, they must ever prove a source of incurable weakness, by alienating a portion of those whose adhesion is indis-

Thus believing, it has been my purpose to secure to the republican institutions which it was the end and aim of which have been completed will shortly be laid before the constitution to establish, and the impartial influence of which is, in my judgment, indispensable to their preservapreference or priority to any class of citizens in the distrisecurity against future dangers.

The first, and assuredly not the least, important step which it has been plunged by excesses in trade, bankregulate, according to its will and its interest, and the interests of its favorites, the value and production of the ing and receiving in all cases value for value, and neith-

or countenancing nor encouraging in others that delusive

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the United States and Texas, far marking the boundary between them, have according to the last report received from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary nor that along the whole western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission of the second rests upon the fidelity with which their more immediate representative of permanent fit, and its inetime of them also, be subjected to a standarh of rigid but well-considered and practical economy. The first deportment age one improvements when the decision and have been during the whole period, of these wide to made as spirit of heedless speculation; when the public interest seeme underly the permanent at the constitution influences by which it was surrounded, it would violate its charter, and set the laws at defiance with impunity; being addificulties, conducted with a strict and invariate permanent it might have lasted, of a just and invariable standard of value, will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely

the policy which has produced such salutary results. sa important, by the industry, enterprise, perseverance, and economy of the American people, cannot fail to increase in the revenue not having been realized, owing raise the whole country, at an early period, to a state of to the depression in the commercial business of the country. solid and enduring prosperity, not subject to be again overthrown by the suspension of banks or the explosion of ciency at the close of the department exhibit a small defiverthrown by the suspension of banks or the explosion of ciency at the close of the last fiscal year. Its resources, a bloated credit system. It is for the people, and their however, are ample; and the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected. desire, however widely they may differ us to the means prices, with the increase of revenue that may reasonably whether the management of the pecuniary concerns of must soon place the finances of the department the Government, and, by consequence, to a great extent, prosperous condition. those of individuals also, shall be carried back to a condition of things which fostered those contractions and expansions of the currency, and those reckless abuses of that the revenue has not declined, as compared with the credit, from the baleful effects of which the country has no better resul's then to reproduce the embarrassments effect than to check the expected income, the Government has experienced; and to remove from It will be seen that the Postmaster General suggests. the shoulders of the present, to those of fresh victims, certain improvements in the establishment, designed to the butter-fruits of that spirit of speculative enterprise to reduce the weight of the mails, cheapen the transporta-

A report from the Secretary of War, presenting a detail- mended to your consideration.

the templation of fostering a dangerous and unconstitutional institution at home, or the necessity of adapting its institution at home, or the necessity of adapting its best effects may be noticipated from a continuance of this plies; and have since been despatched on a similar service, It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, under increases the most arduous and discouraging, that the territory assigned them in the west—a duty which the attempt has been made, thus far successfully to they have performed efficiently, and with praise-worthy apprehension of their presence on the slave-coast has, in luminity and that portion of them which has been a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American

should only be abandoned in such exigencies, are not merely unnecessary, but in direct and deadly hostility to 38, and of the wisdom and expediency of which I am been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent the principles of government, and to their own permanent throughout the whole period of my administration. equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feel-Since the spring 1837, more than forty thousand Indians ings of humanity. The efforts of the several Governtions, appears in the preceding sketch of the past history have been removed to their new homes west of the Misments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic and present state of the financial concerns of the Federal sissippi; and I am happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the result of this measure as eminently

Thompson, and other acts of cruel treachery. When this alarming and unexpected intelligence reached the are known to exist; if the army and navy have been sus-tained to the full extent authorized by law, and which made to reinforce General Clinch, who commanded the troops then in Florida. General Eustiss was despatchand the protection of its rights and its honor; if its civil ed with reinforcemens from Charleston; toons were called nd diplomatic service has been equally sustained; if am- out from Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia; and General ple provision has been made for the administration of justice and the execution of the laws; if the claims upon ample means. At the first alarm, General Gaines, organics ublic gratitude in behalf of the soldiers of the Revolution | ized a force at New Orleans, and, without waiting for or have been promptly met, and faithfully discharged; if ders, handed in Florida, where he delivered over the

maintained by a prompt dischage of the numerous, extended, and diversified claims on the treasury;—if all these great and permanent objects with many others that the administration of the Government, I found the Termight be stated, have, for a series of years, marked by pe- rit ry of Florida a prey to the Indian atrocities. A culiar obstacles and difficulties, been successfully accomplished without a resort to a permanent debt, or the aid close; and the army under Gen. Jessup. was reinforced strenuous effort was made to bring these hostilities to a of a national bank; have we not a right to expect that a policy, the object of which has been to sustain the public with abundant supplies of every description. In this ervice independently of other of these fruitful sources of campaign's great number of the enemy were captured and iscord, will receive the final canction of a people whose destroyed; but the character of the contest only was imbiassed and fairly elicited judgment upon public affairs changed. The Indians, having been defeated in every engagement, dispersed in small hands throughout th s banditti. General Taylor, who succeeded Ge cently existed in this as in other commercial nations, eral Jessup, used his best exertions to subdue them, and undoubtedly true. To suppose it necessary now to was seconded in his efforte by the officers under his co trace these reverses to their sources, would be a reflection mand; but he, too, failed to protect the territory from are these reverses to their sources, would be a reflection and the intelligence of my fellow citizens. Whatever may their depredations.—By an act of signal and cruel treatour among the ministers. Their alarm in fact appeared to ave been the obscurity in which the subject was involved they broke the truce made with them by General us rather ridiculous. Sunday, in all of their churches, now be many by whom the whole question is not fully pose of carrying into effect the expressed wishes of Congress, and have continued their devastations ever since. Not deeming it within the constitutional powers of the General Armisted, who was in Florida when General ieneral Government to repair private losses sustained Paylor left the army, by permission, assumed the comby reverses in business having no connection with the mand, and after active summer operations, was met by public service, either by direct appropriations from the propositions for peace; and, from the fortunate coincidence of the accusive privileges and immunities to individuals or delegation from the Seminoles who are happily settled classes in profesence to, and at the expense of, the great west of the Mississippi, and are now any first presented najority necessarily debarred from any great participation their countrymen to join them there hopes were for some time entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the Territory without further difficulty. These It is believed, however, that the great purposes for the hopes have proved fallacious, and hostilities have been certain limited powers, cautiously enumerated, distinctly beyond the control of the Government. Experienced specified, and defined with a precision and clearness genera's have had command of the trooper ufficers and prograstinated the issue of the contest, in the vast extent climate, and the wily character of the savages.

The sites for marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes. which I was authorized to select and cause to be purchaproving sufficient, conditional arrangements only have een made for their acquisition. It is for Congress to decide whether those conditional purchases shall be sand tioned, and the humane intentions of the law carried into

full effect. The navy, as will appear from the accompanying report of the Secretary, has been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediteranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil and in the Gulf of Mexico. A small squadron, consisting of the frigate Constellation and the stoop of war Bo ton, under Commodore Kearney, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter; and Commander Aulick, in pensable to the great aggregate of united strength, and the sloop of war. Yorktown, has been instructed to visit whose voluntary attachment is, in my estimation, far more essential to the efficiency of a government strong in the best of possible strength—the confidence and attachment of those who make up its constituent elements.

Then the step of war, Xorktown, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands, the coasts of New Zealand and Japan. together with ports and islands frequented by our whale ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, should they be requithem countenance and projection, should they be required. Other smaller vessels have been, and still are, em whole people, and to every member of the confederacy by general, salutary, and equal laws alone, the benefit of those

The exploring expedition, at the latest date, was pretion. I cannot bring mycelf to believe that the lasting happiness of the people, the prosperity of the states, or the permanency of their union, can be maintained by giving successfully accomplished. The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 66 deg. 2 min enefits or privileges, or by the adoption of south, longitude 154 deg. 40 min. east, and afterwards in latitude of deg. 31 min. south, longitude 153 deg. 40 measures which enrich one portion of the Union at the latitude 66 deg. 31 min. south, longitude 153 deg. 40 expense of another; nor can I see in the interference of mis, east, by Lieutenants Wilkes and Hudson, for an the Federal Government with the local legislation and reserved rights of the states a remedy for the present or a were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which oncompassed it, is one of the honorable results of the en Lieutenant Wilkes bears testimony to the zea towards revelling the country from the condition into his officers and men; and it is but which it has been plunged by excesses in trade, bank justice to that officer to state that he appears to have pering, and credits of all kinds, was to place the business formed the duties assigned him with an ardor, ability, and

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith transestern of credits from which it has been found so diffir mitted, will exhibit the service of that department the colt ave-cope and which has left nothing behinds it that past year, and its present condition. The transportation, the whecks that mark its fatal career and no village to the full extent

The acts of Congress establishing new mail routes, and requiring more expensive services on others, and the in-creasing wants of the country, have, for three years past A steady adherence, on the part of the Government, carried the expenditures something beyond the accraing aided by the judicions State legislation, and, what is not year, by the surplus which had previously accumulated That surplus having been exhausted, and the anticipated elfare of the country (which all good c tizens equally ted on the future lettings, from the general reduction of of its accomplishment.) shall be in this way secured; or be enticipated from the revival of commercial activity,

eply suffered - a return that can promise, in the end, crease; the circumstances referred to having had no other

which our countrymen are so liable, and upon which the tion, ensure greater regularity in the service: and secure son of experience are so unavailing. The choice is a considerable reduction in the rates of letter postagean important one, and I sincerely hope that it may be an object highly desirable. The subject is one of general interest to the community, and is respectfully recom-

report from the Secretary of War, presenting a companies.

The suppression of the African slave-trace masteries of the affairs of that department, accompanies ed the continued attention of the Government. The this communication.

The desultory duties connected with the removal of the brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have been emplydians, in which the army has been constantly engaged od during the last season on the coast of Africa for the on the Northern and Western frontiers, and in Florids, purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was have repleted it impracticable to carry into full effect the said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After lan recommended by the Secretary for improving its dis- cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted pline. In every instance where the regiments have to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy sea-

system. During the last season, a part of the troops have the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally cirried on under stationed in Florida continued active operations there flag to this inhumane purpose. It is hoped that, by con-throughout the heats of summer/1 throughout the heats of summering tinning to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the The policy of the U.S. in regard to the Indians, of exertions of the officers in command, much will be done been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognized as legitimate commercial purbeneficial to that people.

SupThe emigration of the Seminoles alone has been attenlies of provision, water-cosks, merchandise, and articles suits, before that object can be fully accomplished. Sup-Florida, under the apprehension that they would be tions to the slave factories; and the effects of the factores compelled, by force to comply with the treaty of Payne's per transported openly from one slave station to another, Landing, signed in 1832, but not ratified until 1834, was without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of this solemn and renewed compact, they broke their faith, quate penalties, the slave-trade—the first to declare it pie and commenced hostilities by the massacre of Major racy—should it not be the first, also, to forbid to its ctti-Dade's command, the murder of their agent, General zens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa; giving an example to all nations in this respect, which if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity. M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 5, 1840.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Philanthropist will be sent gratuitously to memers of the General Assembly of this State, and to Congress, during their present session. If any gentleman does not wish to receive, he will please return it, writing his margin, and the cingle word, "refused." neighboring legislatures.

TO OUR EDITORIAL BRETHREN IN OHIO. Will you oblige us and many of your readers, by giving at least one insertion to the following notice.

STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. A State Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Combus, Wednesday, January 20th, to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Subjects of great importance will discussed, and several distinguished speakers will be

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY OF METHODISTS. The announcement in our last week's paper, of a meetng of members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to form on Anti-Slavery Society, created much uneasiness the notice was alluded to, and the members warned against attendance.

As there seems to be some misapprehension concernng the notice, which one of the ministers at least was so ncandid as designedly, we believe, to misrepresent, we nay as well state that, the notice was inserted at the request of Mr. McCullough, a member of the church, acting in concert with several of his brothren.

Notwithstanding the terrors of the ministry, some mann, ers assembled according to appointment, and tesolved to, form themselves into a society. Their proceedings wa hope to be able to publish in our next.

Methodist Anti-Slavery Meeting. An adjourned meeting of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, favorable to the cause of unis versal emancipation; will be held on next Monday eve-ing at the house of G. King's on Western Row, between

4th and 5th street. Cincinnati Observer please copy. T. SALTER, Sec'ry. Received for colored schools, from C. Avery, Rocheser N. Y. r N. Y. \$13,00. Also, 2 pr. shoes, 2 pr. stockings and 7 yds. of calico. Jas. R. Wright, Oberlin, "From Mrs. Julia Burr, Harrassville. \$1,00, L'adics Benevolent Society;
Children of the maternal Association, Oberlin Ladies A. S. Society, 1497 \$16.00. \$5,00. Mrs. John Morgan on pledge, S. L. Adair,

A. D. BARBER, Agent. INDIANA STATE ANNIVER-SARY.

The third annual meeting the Indiana State Anti-slavery Society, will be held at Newport, Wayne co., Ia., on 2nd day, the 8th of the 2nd. mo. 1841, at the hour. of 10 o'clock A. M. As business of importance in which every abolition

ist in the state is deeply interested, will be brought be-fore the meeting, it is desired, and expected, that the abolitionists throughout the State, will endeavor to attend.

The friends of the cause from the adjoining states, are ordially invited to attend. N. B. All the local A. S. S. in the state; are

requested to send delegates to the next Anniversary; and as soon as practicable, forward the name of the Society as soon as practicable, forward the name of location, number of members, male and female—date of their formation, with the names of their President and their formation is necessary. Address the Secretary, as such information is necessary. Address the same to H. H. Way, Cor. Sec'ry, Ia. State A. S. S. New Garden P. O. Ia.

By order of the Executive Committee, of the State A.

LEVI JESSUP, Rec. Sec'ry. State A. S.

Farmers who wish to dispose of their estates, can, by an early application to me, have the advantage of an ex-tensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in the United States and Europe, without

THOMAS EMERY Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth

The Village Blacksmith. Br. H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Under a spreading chesnut tree, The village smithy stands; The smith a mighty man is he, With large and sinewy hands, And the muscles of his brawny arm. Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp and black and long, His face is like the tan, His brow is wet with honest sweat, He earns what'er he can, And looks the whole world in the face For he owes not a man.

Week out, week in, from morn to night You can hear his bellows blow-You can hear him swing his heavy sledge, With measured heat and slow. Like a sexton ringing the old kirk chimes, When the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school, Look in at the open door; They love to see the flaming forge, And hear the bellows roar, And catch the burning sparks that fly Like chaff from a thrashing floor,

He goes on Sunday to the church, And sits among his boys; He hears the parson pray and preach -. He hears his daughter's voice, Singing in the village choir. And it makes his heart rejoice

It sounds to him like her mother's voice. Singing in Paradise! He needs must think of her once more, How in the grave she lies; And with his hard rough hand he wipes A tear from out his eyes.

Toiling-rejoicing-sorrowing-Onward through life he goes; Each morning sees some task begin, Each even sees its close-Something attempted, something done, Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend, For the lesson thou hast taught! Thus at the flaming forge of Life. Our fortunes must be wrought-Thus on its sounding anvil shaped Each burning deed and thought.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Penusulvania Freeman Trial of A. Brooke.

The readers of the Freeman have occasionally been informed through its columns, of the of the labors of Dr. Abraham Brooke of Clinton co. Ohio, in the Anti-slavery cause-of his efforts on behalf of the victims of oppression, who have been thrown within the exercise of his benevolence, and of the trials and persecutions he has, in consequence, endured. The following statement of the issue of a prosecution in for abduction, larceny &c., will most probably prove interesting to his numerous friends, and connexions in this city, as well as to the gen.

The facts of the case, were briefly these: In November, 1839, a party of emigrants from Virginia, having in their possession a number of negroes who they claimed as slaves, passed through Clinton co., on their way to Missouri. Being informed of this fact, and aware, that by the laws of Ohio, every person claimed as a slave, becomes free upon entering her Territory with the consent of his owner, Dr. B. and a number of others, determined upon their release. They accordingly started in pursuit, and on the following night, overtook them in the adjoining county of Warren. The negroes upon being apprised of their right to liberty, immediately availed themselves of the information, and left their masters, who did not subsequently recover them. For their action in this matter, eight persons, including Dr. B., were indicted by the grand jury of Warren co.; in April last, for larceny, abduction, and misdemeanor, and nine otners for the two latter charges only. The following extract of a letter from Dr. B. dated 8th instant, details the issue of this trial.

"Five days of last week were consumed in the trials at Lebanon. The first indictment contained six counts, the three first of which charged us with the abduction of four negroes who owed service or labor, to Bennet Raines, according to the laws of Virginia; the said offence having been committed in Warren co. Ohio. The fourth count charged us with the abduction of said slaves, at the same place, they owing labor or service to Bennet Raines according to the laws of Missouri, (a state where he nor they had ever been;) the fifth charging us with a riot; the sixth with rn an assault and battery on Raines, his wife, his daughter, and a negro man named Adam. The evidence on the first four counts, was overuled by the Court, on the ground that it went to show that a written title to the negroes existing in Virginia, which being the highest kind of evidence must be produced, and any verbal testimony was therefore pronounced inadmmissible. I may here remark that Bennet Raines died in September last. His widow and a son, aged about twenty two years were the witnesses. They swore to bills of sale being in existence for these negroes, while the prosecuting Attorney declared that the reason he had not procured the title to the "property," was that Raines had in his life time repeatedly told him, he "never had the scratch of day. It seemed to be on fire, appearing at first a pen to show his title for them." The trial of of dazzling white, then of a reddish yellow, course was then confined to the two charges, of and lastly of an ashy pale color. La Place supality to the war-like feats we had performed, at the rescue. Other witnesses on the part of the on fire' the great central luminary and its planstate, and several on the part of defence, contra-dicted these, and established the point, that all the violence used, consisted in my having pulled apatent pin to get across to a negro child they had secreted. which I bore safely to its mother, and which violence was justifiable, according to the charge of the presiding judge, by the necessity of the case. The jury found up-on retiring, they had in their hands an indictment against seventeen individuals, three of whom were not on trial; as they had left the state. four others, of whom they had no evidence against, whatever, that they had been present, vet as something must be done to show that the

whole seventeen !!! On other charges prononneed a verdict of requital.

We have moved for a new trial, which motion will be argued on the 13th. and will be doubtless granted. If it should be, and we are again prosecuted, we expect to get clear of the whole affair. The trial for grand larceny succeeded immediately to the other. We were charged with stealing fifteen hundred dollars, of which \$500 was in gold, and \$1000 in bank paper. On this point, mother and son repeatedly contradicted each other. The case was submitted to the jury without argument, who immediately brought in a verdict of acquittal."

We regret we had not in attendance a compe tent reporter, that by publishing the argument of our counsel, we might show, to nearly threefourths of our people their ignorance, when they suppose that the laws of Virginia or Missouiri. supersede those of Ohio on her own soil, or that the much talked of 'comity of natious' establishing a thoroughfare for the slave-deiver through our state, in defiance of an ordinance of 1787, prohibiting for ever involuntary servitude. except as a punishment for crime. Much censure was bestowed upon us by nearly the whole community, for the method we took to liberate these blacks, and many individuals declared they would have assisted us had we enforced the laws of our state. A company of slave-drivers passed our house on the first of October, and gave me an opportunity to test their sincerity .-I prosecuted them, and as a suitable reward, my life was sought by a mob in Waynesville, while the slaveholders openly defied our laws, and pas- as an expedient by which they may get to heaven. sed safely on with their victims, to their prison

house in Missouri. P. S. I have heard of several slaves having been had up by writ of Habeas Corpus, in Cincinnati, and set free by law-their masters having brought them into the state. We have passed along a number toward Canada; - among them was one company of eleven, of whom several were little children. They got on safely I believe."

Discovery in Electricity.

The following is among the items copied by the eastern editors from the English newspapers brought by the last arrival at Boston. It details a curious fact, which may lead to further and useful discoveries. We transfer it to our columns, for the special benefit of our friend Dr. Locke, meaning thereby to hold him indebted to in the amount of a communication upon the subject, should be upon experiment find it to be a God. "The land will have rest." The world can do It is these things that cause our souls to mouru in secret, matter out of which may grow something of nothing against the church. If all denominations, Mepracticable usefulness.—Cin. Gaz.

The world can do nothing against the church. If all denominations, Mepracticable usefulness.—Cin. Gaz.

The world can do nothing against the church. If all denominations, Mepracticable usefulness.—Cin. Gaz.

Electricity in Steam .- A curious and probably most important discovery in this branch of natural philosophy, was made about a formight ago in a boiler attached to a hauling engine, at Seghill, on the Cramlington Railway, near Newcastle. The engine-man, on attempting to lay hold of the lever of the safety valve, received what he describes as a severe blow, which nearbeen made known, an examination of the boiler followed, and it was found that the steam which was escaping from a "blowing," near to the are found wanting. Of course the testimony of the safety valve was highly charged with electricity. church, and the force of the truth on the consciences of

one hand in the steam, sparks upward of half an ever established by law. inch in length were emitted from the other, and this while he stood upon the masonry which was surrounding the boiler; so that had he been which he and a number of others were indicted on other boilers. When the discovery was made, it was considered by many to be owing to receive their idea of duty from them. the quality of the water used, which was pumpgreat quantity of electricity was obtained, and the water used in this case was from the river Tyne. The subject is highly interesting, and we hope that the discovery may lead to useful results; the explosion of boilers has hitherto baffled research, and it is not improbable that clectricity is intimately connected with it .- Dur-

Electoral Table.

We are enabled this week to complete our e lection table. Illinois and Arkansas and Ala-

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	Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, New York. Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshi Georgia, Tennessee, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Deleware, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri Louisiana, North Carolina	Kentucky, 15 Indiana, 9 New York, 42 Pennsylvania, 30 Virginia, 00 Maryland, 10 Maryland, 10 Mew Jersey, 8 Connecticut, 8 Rhode Island, 4 New Hampshire, 00 Georgia, 11 Tennessee, 15 Maine, 10 Massachusetts, 14 Vermont, 7 Deleware, 3 Michigan, 3 Mississippi, 4 Missouri 00 Louisiana, 5 North Carolina, 15 South Carolina, 00 Alabama, 00 Illinois, 00 Arkansas, 00	Ohio, 21 Kentucky, 15 Indiana, 9 New York. 42 Pennsylvania, 30 Virginia, 00 Maryland, 10 New Jersey, 8 Connecticut, 8 Rhode Island, 4 New Hampshire, 00 Georgia, 11 Tennessee, 15 Maine, 10 Massachusetts, 14 Vermont, 7 Deleware, 3 Michigan, 3 Mississippi, 4 Missouri 00 Louisiana, 5 North Carolina, 15 South Carolina, 00 Alabama, 00 Illinois, 00 Arkansas, 00

Conflagration of the Stars.

During the last two or three centuries, upwards of thirteen fixed stars have disappeared-One of them situated in the northern Hemisf phere, presented a peculiar brilliancy and was so bright as to be seen by the naked eye at midteeen months. How dreadful! A whole system ets with their plains, mountains, forests, cities, villages, and inhabitants, all in flames, consumed

and gone forever. pletely obliterated from a man's memory. I remember seeing a patient in St. Thomas's Hospital who had an injury of the head. During his illness he began sudden y to speak in a language which nobody in the ward could understand; very fortunately, in one of the most favorable moments of this patient, the milkman of the hospital was passing through the ward and listening to the sick man, who instantly recognized the Welch language. A

laws of Virginia. in regard to the property in freer communication immediately took place between the human flesh, prevail in Ohio, they returned a verdict of guilty on the charge of riot, against the English very well, but that in consequence of the acci-dent, the language had been fairly knocked out of his head.

> [From the Cincinnati Observer.] Sabbath and Bethel Convention. Extracts from the Debates. Morning Session, Nov. 20, 1840.

Rev. J. RANKIN, of Ripley, replied-The Gospel, said he, is without doubt, the cure for all moral diseases that infect mankind. But the general diffusion of the gospel does not remove particular evils till it is applied to them. If you wish to remove sin from bear on that point. If you do not, nothing is done. The bear on that specific sin. So if you will destroy licenousness, Sabbath-breaking, or any other moral evil, you must faithfully and openly bring the gospel to bear upon

And the gospel thus applied, will do it. For truth is more powerful than arms. It can bring men to do what can compel them to.

Now overlooking or neglecting this, is all the difficulty bitter fruits.

time and harvest shalt thou rest." It costs the boatowner no more to keep the Sabbath than it does the far- it accordingly a good act or a bad one. mer in harvest. But this people need to be taught that there is to be no calculation of loss and gain about it. That they must keep the Sabbath at the risk of their of us are known most ardently to oppose, which makes us souls; and if they die in breaking the Sabbath, they die differ from our brethren. It is the principle which lies at violating the plain commands of Almighty God.

to patronize those boats that do well: and withhold patron- allows men to act or not act, against moral evils as their age from them that do ill. This is a universal principle of practical morals. It commends itself to the reason and is eating out and destroying all the vitality of the church conscience and common sense of all mankind. This we of Christ. You know, Sir, how low the church is fallen. have a right to do, and nobody has any right to com- You know its practices, at the South and the North,

plain of it. break the Sabbath. If the church would do her duty what signifies how many or how few wolves are howling now, the laws would be repealed which require the mail in the forest, while the pestilence is raging in the flock! I other sin in the land which is established by law, will be done away as soon as the church sets her face against it. The history of the world proves this. There never was ly caused him to fall; he, a second time, attempt- and never will be one sin established by law in any counad it. and received a similar blow. This having try, where the religious people set their faces against it. But here is our difficulty. When we attempt to oppose any popular sin, many of the ministers of Christ Our informant states that on himself placing the people is broken. This is the reason why any sin is

The guilt of this does not rest on the common people. It rests with the ministers of the gospel. They are called much greater. We are glad to hear that this and labor of accomplishing it. Therefore they are not entangled with the world. They do not depend for their support on the words They depend on the church, who

makes inquisition for these sins, ministers of Christ will be found to have been file-leaders in establishing and unhalding them! For they are their leaders. The people always do in these things as they see their minister do. If they do not follow their own minister, it is because they are influenced by some neighboring minister to think he s wrong. Thus on them rests the awful guilt at last. Sabbath with very little loss. Let the captain hire his pilot for but six days, and pay him for but six days. Lethim employ his hands the same way. Let him say to

As to the loss to be incurred, a boat may stop on the his passengers, "We shall lie by on the Sabbath. I shall not charge you for that day for any thing but your provisions. Them I shall put as low as possible." And there are enough who would prefer that mode of traveling to sustain him. But if not, it makes no difference. Better have no steam-boats at all, than lose the Sabbath. Better transport our goods as we did before we had steam. It is better that the river should not be navigated at all, than violate the law of God to do it. What are the boats for, but for prosperity: But did ever any nation prosper by robbing God? God never gave but six days to men for labor, and they who take seven rob God. "Will a man rob God? But ye have robbed me," even this whol

Rev. Mr. Blanchard said:

No, sir, nothing but directing the eye of the soul to God, will draw men away from the practice of sin. You may pile up your arguments drawn from expediency a bigh as heaven above, and lay them as deep as the gulf which separates it from the abodes of despair, and you will never deter one man by them from a course of wickedness which promises instant profit or gratification Never, never will he forsake it, till one takes up the wood on which the blessed Jesus was crucified, and, placing it in the path before him, cries in his ears, "Be ye crucified to the world." Thus saith the Lord God, "Cease to do evil and learn to do well."

Sir, my heart is full of this subject: my very bones are ence, that neither this, nor any other moral reform can

right at all, costs for the sake of obedience to God. Suppose you have induced men to lay down this, or

I always expect such a man to clog the wheel he atsacrifices must be made, and unpopularity incurred. I always expect such an one to start back and cry, "prn-

Sir, It may be said of a reform upon such principles as Pyrrhus said of his victories; "a few more such would ruin us"! We must have a sabbath for the sake of God or we never shall get one for the sake of man.

A clergyman once said to me in reply to views ex pressed like these. "Ah well, I believe more flies may be caught with molasses than with vinegar after all": meaning more men might be enlisted in a good cause by arguments addressed to their interest than by appealing to their conscience. My reply was; "Yes but when you have caught good flies with molasses their legs are so glued together by the sweet that they are unable to move." Now I never see converts to a moral cause from worldly policy any one point in Society, you must bring the gospel-to but I think of that clergyman's flies caught with molesses. The greater the swarm the worse for the cause. In gospel did not expel intemperance till it was brought to the language of Burke, "I never knew a man that was bad, fit for any thing that is good. There is always some disqualifying ingredient entering into the compound and vitating the whole mass." Even so this expediency vitates any man and every cause where it predominates over the fear of God.

Thus you see, Sir, my objection against urging the all the arms of all the conquerors never did, and never the Sabbath upon men merely as a means of secular prosperity goes as deep as the philosophy of morals. The truth is, wherever the notion obtains, that a thing or practice and pleasant in each other's joys and happiness; and they we have respecting the Sabbath. The authority of God is made right or wrong by its consequences it confounds has not been enforced upon the consciences of the people and destroys all distinction between right and wrong. as it ought to have been. And we are now reaping the You cannot tell whether the act is right and proper where and at the house of Go . "And in their death they were you perform it. You must wait and see how it works. The truth is, we have got a christianity of expedience. If well, then you go back and pronounce it right: if ill Men want no more of it than will just take them to heat then it was wrong. Such is the ductrine that the sabven. They do not receive it as binding them to live for bath must be kept, or not kept, because men will make the building up of Christ's kingdom. They resort to it or lose by it. If this practice were legitimate and right, there would be no such thing as right and wrong. When Now what we want is, first, to have it impressed on the the man puts forth the act it has no moral character. minds of the people that they must keep the Sabbath be- The law does not speak and say is right or wrong. You cause God commands it, cost what it will. "In earing wait till be begins to work consequences good or ill-to of man comethi make men richer or poorer-and then go back and name

The truth is it is not this sin of Sabbath breaking; or that other law-established sin, (Slave-holding) which some the bottom of opposition to all sin. It is because we The second thing we need is, to have the people taught | dread the effect of substituting a low worldly policy which fallible minds shall judge wise and safe: a principle which and how the plain fundamental principles of common and rambled from hillock to hillock gathering the flowers Now if these two things are done faithfully, our wa- justice are superseded and set aside, as the sabbath is, ters will shortly be as still on the Sabbath as the house of on the plea of necessity, and at the call of convenience. thodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Baptists will does not bring us back to the principle of obeying God carried her, come up to this work, it is done. If the church had done at all costs? What signifies outward success while there her duty there never would have been a law made to is a principle within vitiging and corrupting the whole? What signifies how many or how few wolves are howling to be carried on the Sabbath. Not only this, but every can not, I dare not express all that is in my heart of the present moral condition of the church of Christ. I know side. she had only to speak, and the carriage stopped while that my views would be regarded as extravagant. But, the footman ran to fetch it. In short, she seeme blessed be God! that which is insanity now, will in the no wish ungratified. As Mary looked at the coach, her millennium be sane!

> The following resolutions were passed by the Vermont ed her mother's humble dwelling.
> "Have you not had a delightful walk, my child?" said Legislature, at its recent session. Let all the Free states take the same ground, and slavery would soon be she.

[From the Voice of Freemen.] Resolutions relative to Slavery and the Slave-

Columbia, under the express authority of Congress, she wanted any thing, she nad only to speak, or pollution, and the footman instantly brought it to her. But was surrounding the boiler; so that had be been upon a glass stool the effects would have been upon a glass stool the e the slave codes of Maryland and Virginia, and whereas I must go and get it myself. I don't mean to walk out the sanction thus given to slavery, and its continued toleration at the seat of Government, from a manifest violation, by this nation, of the first principles of justice, It is not so in monarchial governments. There the and have a tendency to corrupt the moral sense, and low-king gives the laws. But here the people make the laws, or the character of the whole people of the United States; ed from the cold mine; subsequently, however, king gives the laws. But here the people make the laws, er the character of the whole people of the United States; on trying the steam from a locomotive engine and the ministers form the people. Worldly men can do and whereas this nation can have no higher interest on the Newcastle and North Shields railway, a nothing without the church. Thus the guilt does not cither before God or in the eyes of men, than the estabrest on the common people. It rests on the ministers. lishment of justice and strengthen the just foundation of Whenever any popular sin is to be opposed, many of national honor; and whereas slavery in the District of them stand behind the curtain. This weakens and Columbia, being thus a national concern, and involving breaks the testimony of the church. And when God national responsibility, it is right of the State of Vermont to remonstrate against the common wrong, and the degradation of national character, therefore:

Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its acknowledged power in the immediate suppression of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. and whereas, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the several States of the Union, in the exercise of which power, Congress in the year eighteen hundred and eight, abolished the fereign slave trade; and whereas a domestic slave-trade, as unjustifiable in principle as the African slave trade, and scarcely less cruel and inhuman in practice, is now carried on between the severel States; therefore:

Resolved, That the domestic slave-trade between the several States ought to be abolished by Congress without

Resolved, That no new State ought to be admitted into the Union whose constitution shall tolerate domestic

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost efforts to give effect to the foregoing resolves.

quested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of the ed babbling. I might as well have never been, as to be Senators and Representatives from Vermont in Congress. thus puny, insignificant and useless." In House of Representatives, Oct. 29, 1840, Passed. P. T. WASHBURN, Assistant Clerk.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. Four Sunday School Scholars Burned to

A most heart-rending scene took place on Friday

norning, Sept. 18th, in the town of Castleton, Vermont. in the family of Mr. Babbet. Mr. B. was a member of our church, was one of the stewards of the Castleton station, and one of our most esteemed and worthy citizens. Mr. B. had been absent about two days on a tour of business to the West. The second night of his abhot within me. For I am certain, as of my own exist- sence. Mrs. Babbett was awaked, about 2 o'clock, by the restlessness of her infant, when she perceived the room to be filled with smoke, and the fire was already beginning to press through the ceiling. It was a dreadful moment As its channel grew wider and wider, and yet other still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unatever be carried, which starts not in the principle of doing to be filled with smoke, and the fire was already beginning of alarm; her husband from home, and herself in charge branches came gliding into it, the stream began to any other wrong practice for the hope of secular profit of nine children, all of whom were unconscious of their danger. She immediately alarmed her oldest son, who riot, and assault and battery, and on these the poses that it was burned up, as it had never been of superior profit in some other way, all the distilleries in was sleeping in an adjoining room. With all the haste two Baines were sworn with astonishing liber- seen since. The conflagation was visible six- the land: Have you not left all the owners, distillers which the alarm had excited, he made an effort to gain scene a new character of beauty. in heart? So remove by hopes of secular prosper- the door of an upper room, where four of the children ity, all Sabbath-breaking in the land: Are we not a lodged. But already the staircase was in flames, and he of its gently heaving billows formed itself into the followity, all Sabbath-breaking in the land: Are we not a longest but allows and was forced to abandon his purpose; and with a desperate ing words; nation of Sabbath-breakers still? Sir, a reform upon such was forced to abandon his purpose; and with a desperate ing words; and with a desperat principles is rotten at the very centre. It is vicious in its effort he succeeded in breaking in a window, from the principle and in its motive. It is not a reform. It is a outside, in the second story, opposite the four children. fate may have in store for us great and unexpected oppormere change which was made for convenience, and which But, in an instant, a dense column of black smoke estunities of doing good and of being great. In the hope inconvenience may un-make. I therefore said, and say, caped through the window with the fury of a tempest, of these we should ever pass on without despair or doubt, Curious result of injury of the Brain.—There are inconvenience, and which instances, says Mr. Green in his lectures, at King's College, as reported in the Medical and Surgical Journal, where a whole class of words, nay a language, was computed to the convenience and which was made for convenience, and which the fury of a tempest, and the fury of a tempest of the fury of a tempest, and the fury of a tempest of the fury of a tempes terprise, moved by no higher and steadier impulse. I feel the whole building was in a moment in one sheet of How little I dreamed, when I first sprang on my course, that he will be a dead weight to any moral gause which flame!—But all was over! The struggle was ended! what purposes I was destined to fulfil. What happy The immortal spirits, on the chariot of flame, had gone beings were to owe their bliss to me! What lofty trees. over the everlasting hills; and their account was with the what velvet meadows, what golden harvests, were to hail Lord. The mother had only time to rescue her three my career. Let not the meek and lowly despair. Heatempts to lift at; and when you come to the place where younger children from the fury of the destroyer, and to ven will supply them with the noble inducements to beheld with the most heart-rending agony, the devouring virtue."

element consume the bodies of four of her own lovely

O what a sight for a mother to behold! And what pen

"Prepare to tune your mourning lyre To solemn strains of sympathetic wo.' Said that mother to the writer of this sketch, "I have often read of such scenes, and tried to realize them, but always thought I never could endure it! But," continued she, with an emphasis of deep-toned grief which I cannot repeat, "I have stood and looked on, and seen my children burn, and God supported me?" They were neither the oldest nor the youngest of the family, but the middle of a large and happy circle of nine children. The oldest flames was 14 years and 9 months.

the youngest 6 years 7 months.

The children burnt were all members of the Sabbath school. At the funeral all the children of that school with weeping eyes, rode in carriages prepared for them immediately behind the hearse, where the few remaining bones of these four children were deposited in one plain coffin. It fell to the lot of the writer of this article to

attend their funeral. About fifteen hundred persons were present to sympathize with the afflicted; and it was a most deeply affecting scene.

The occasion was improved by a discourse from 2d Samuel i. 23: "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." shown in the discourse that these four children were lovely, and united in life by one common affection; and they shared in each other's anxieties. They were levely and united in each other's sympathics; they were lovel were lovely and pleasant in their obedience to their pents, whom they had always loved and delighted to hon and in the same room, and all alike unconscious of their danger, in the same "evil" moment, and from the same cause, met their untimely death. Also their wasted ones were found together in one spot; they were placed in one costin, and occupy but one grave; "for in their opath they were not divided." And we also trust that their deathless souls are 'not divided in the spirit world.'

O how important the command of our Lord, "Be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not, the So

J. ALLEY.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Youth's Cabinet. Mary Miller and Helen Parks, or the folly

Many years ago, I read a story which forcibly illustra-

and y years ago, I read a soly which locally industrated the folly of discontent. It was in poety, but here is the substance of it in a dress of plain prose.

A farmer's daughter, I will call Mary Miller, was permitted to take a walk in the fields one Saturday afternoon. She had been to school all the week, and this privilege delighted her very much. She soon left the du glassy brook, and listened to the merry birds. Sometime

She was near the road-side, when she saw a glitter coach pass slowly by. There was no one in it but a lit-tle girl about Mary's age. A driver sat in front, guiding the sleek horses, which trotted in their rich harnesses. When the girl wished to stop, he instantly checked them; when she wished to go forward, they started at his word. If the little girl saw a flower in the field, or by the roadheart sunk, her feet lost their lightness, and her spirits their gaiety, and her face its smiles. She walked gloom y along, and with sour looks and pouting lips, she enter-

"Oh, no," said Mary, pettishly. "I should have enjoyed it pretty well, but Helen Parks came along in her carriage, and when I saw how happy she appeared, with her coachman and footman to wait upon her, and remem-Trade.

Whereas domestic slavery exists in the District of and wait upon myself, I could hardly help crying. If by that road any more.

"How did your daughter enjoy her ride this afternoon? Here the reader should know that Helen was

that she had not walked for several years. "She would have enjoyed it pretty well," said the lady in a tone of condescension, "but as she came where she had the finest prospect, she saw a little girl skipping about the fields. She watched her happy movements as she ran wherever her fancy led her, and when she remembered that she could never enjoy herself thus, she said she see a pretty flower. I can never pick it myself, but must a few minutes, as she danced so gaily among the birds medicine, both for power and innocence. and then ordered the footman to bring me a few daisies which grew by the road-side; but I soon threw them away,' she added, 'for I could not bear to look at them.' She directed the coachman to drive home, that her feelings might no longer be aggravated by the sight of pleasure which she could not share.- When the footman brought her in, and placed her carefully upon the sofa, she laid her face upon my lap, and wept profusely. 'Mother,' said she, 'I will never ride out by those fields again.'"

A Dialogue,

"I wish I were a cloud, to roll all day through the hea vens, painted so beautifully, as those lovely shapes are colored, and never descending again in showers-or at least, I wish I were a broad river, performing some useful duty Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be re- in the world. Shame on my weak waves, and unregard-

When the brook had thus complained, a beautiful tall flower, that bent over its bosom thus replied.

"Thou art in error brook. Puny and insignificant thou mayest be; useless thou art not, for I owe half my beauty, perhaps my life, to thy refreshing waters. The plants adjacent to thee, are larger and richer than the others. by the way, is another enthusiastic patron of your The Creator has given thee a duty, which though humble, thou must not neglect. Besides, who knews thy future destiny? Flow on, I beseech thee."

The brook heard the rebuke and danced along its way ore cheerfully. On and on it went, growing broader and broader. By and by, other rivulets poured their crystal waters into it, and swelled its deepening bosom, in which already began to appear the fairy creatures of the assume the appearance of doubt, and it rolled on, in a meandering course, through a teeming country

As it moved on now in majesty and pride, the sound

FREE DRY GOODS.

Calicocs, Bleached and unbleached muslins; do Canton Flannel; Apron check, and colored musling; printed and plain Pongees; bleached, unbleached, mixed, and lead colored Knitting Cotton; cotton and linen table Diapers; White Grass Cloth; Wicking and Cotton Socks; Fine Linen Thread; Super 4-4 Bed Ticking; Cotton pantaloon stuff; Men and Women's Cotton Hose;

Also, a variety of Silk, Linen and Woolen Goods

CHAS. WISE, N. W. corner of Arch & Fifth Street, Philadelphia, N. B. Persons from a distance, wishing any of the bove goods can have them sent by forwarding their or-

DAVIS & DODD'S HATS. For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied.

New and Important patented right & left wood screw nd swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the cornet f Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Our rders for the above article, may be addressed to

Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839. MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE.

I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or Nov mber from 20,000 to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees f my own growth which measure from 6 or 7 feet in height. They are remarkably healthy and vigorous plants, and warranted genuine. Orders for the Sontharn Mexican and Texian Markets shall be immediately at-

> THOMAS EMERY. No. 11 East Fourth st. Cincinnati.

HENRY BOYD.

DR. ATLEE. Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, that he continues o attend to professional calls, at his residence, on SEVENTH STREET, a few doors West of Race Street, Cincinnati, March 3d, 1840.—tf.

TREES. The subscribers have on hand and will continue to receive supplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they wil eive suppnes of the sell to suit purchasers.

HEATON AND WEAVER.

Salem, Columbiana Co. O. Sept. 10 1830. HORACE C. GROSVENOR,

ENGRAVER.

106 Main street, between 3d & 4th. (UP STAIRS.) CINCINNATI OHIO. MONEY INENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of Egland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing their friends to remit it through their Bankers to the acount of Thomas Emery with Messrs. Baring Brother: & Co., London, can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere, if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use it is designed must be particularly

THOMAS EMERY, Estate

and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St. C. DONALDSON & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE CUTLERY, in all its Varieties.

No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati. N. B-A large assortment of the above goods kept onstantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Whole sale and Retail on the most favorable terms. 48--tf.

PETERS PILLS.

We would call the attention to the advertisement in our columns to day of PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.
We understand by the best medical authority, that there they have given the most perfect satisfaction. We have this day had an interview with one of our citizens, Henry K. Fox, who was recently cured of a most remarkable and obstinate cutaneous eruption, where the body was covered with fulsome ulcers, and even the tonsils of the throat eaten away, and by using these Pills daily for six weeks, was entirely restored to health .- New York Examiner.

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience.— Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects a as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely could scarcely restrain her tears." 'You cannot think,' administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, said she, how sad it was to feel that I must be lifted into and to women in the most critical and delicate circumthe carriage whenever I wish to take the air; and when I stances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their health; and for all the purposes see a pretty flower, I can never pick it myself, but must which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the wait till some one, who works for money, can go and whole system are required they stand without a rival. fetch it for me.' I watched the happy girl,' said she, 'for They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in

Houlton, Maine, Dec. 2d, 1839. Dear Sir:- For upwards of fifteen years I had been severely troubled with a diseased liver, and the variou medicines I took produced but little effect in my favor while the advice of the best physicians in the State only served to patch me up for a month or two, and the tried Hygenian Pills, and they came very near killing me, and the use of a dozen bottles of Swaim's Panace,a was attended with nearly the same result. These repeated failures disgusted me with the real names of medicine, and I had firmly resolved to use no more-until about two years since, when your agent, Dr. Harrison, descanted so eloquently upon the virtue of your Pills, that I consented to try them; and most happy I am that I did so, as they gave me almost immediate relief, and effectthen I have used them constantly in my family-have rious times have given away as many as twenty in an hour, to severe sufferers, and thereby broken several billious fevers. At one time of my life I practiced medicine, and am at present a setler in the army, where there are many patients, and but few physicians. Being also a store-keeper at Hancock Barracks, I should like to be appoint-

ed agent for the sale of your most excellent Pills, therefore, if you have no objection, you can forward to my address the enclosed order, which will be handed you by dress the enclosed order, which will be unlined job by Captain Webster, of the 1st Artillery U. S. Army, who, GEORGE R. HOOPER

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cure that have ever been known; in quence of which they have now become a shining mark. against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and the country are alike filled with their praise The palace and the poor house, alike echoes with their tended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action; thorough in their oper-Peter's Vegetable Pills are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dys-

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